The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,040.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
——— including postage.....	,, 72 0
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First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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For line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. Gray, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 12th Sept. 1871, at noon.

Sep.		Sep.
Leave BOMBAY 12	Leave Colombo	22
,, Carwar 14	,, Galle	22
,, Mangalore 15	,, Negapatam	25
,, Cannanore 16	,, Pondicherry	26
,, Tellicherry 16	,, Madras	28
,, Calicut 17	,, Coconada	30
,, Beypore..... 17	,, Vizagapatam .....Oct.	1
,, Cochin 18	,, Bimlipatam	1
,, Alleppy 19	,, Gopalpore	2
,, Tuticorin 20	,, False Point	3
	Arrive CALCUTTA	4

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie districts, Bangalore, and Madras; as can land at Calicut for Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,028 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Ayers, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 2nd September 1871, at noon.

Sep.		Sep.
Leave BOMBAY 2	Leave BUSSORAH	22
,, Kurrachee 6	,, Fao	22
,, Guadur..... 7	,, Bushire	23
,, Muscat..... 9	,, Linga	25
,, Bunder Abbas 11	,, Bunder Abbas	27
,, Linga 13	,, Muscat.....	29
		Oct.
,, Bushire 15	,, Guadur	1
,, Fao 17	,, Kurrachee	4
Arrive BUSSORAH 18	Arrive BOMBAY	7

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

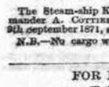
The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottiss, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 9th september 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

(To leave about 25th Proximo.)



The Steam Ship ADA, 795 registered tons, Captain TATCHELL, will be despatched as above. This Vessel is well-known in the China trade, has very superior accommodation for a limited number of First-class Passengers.

Rates of Passage are,

To Suez	£30,
To Havre	£45,
To London	£50,

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For particulars as to Rates of Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th August 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said.....	39	24	9
Alexandria.....	39	25	9-10
Messina	45	32	12
Naples	47	33	13
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transshipment at Genoa).....	52	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without Port.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay :—

ARABIA, on FRIDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER, 1871.
PERSIA, on SUNDAY, 1st OCTOBER, 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 1st August 1871.

QUICK STEAM PASSAGE from LIVERPOOL.—The NEERA, s.s., Captain Cousin, which arrived at Bombay lately, via the SUEZ CANAL, made the shortest passage upon record. She called at Port Said and Suez, but was only twenty-seven days and a half under Steam from Liverpool to Bombay, including stoppages in the Canal. She took out 1,100 tons of Cargo, and had 1,500 tons of Messrs. Hancock and Scott's Welsh Hartley Main Steam Coal on board when she left Liverpool.

LANCASTER'S PATENT WROUGHT IRON TRUSS for Flat Roofs and Small Bridges to carry 6 tons distributed. These Trusses can be placed 5 feet apart to carry an ordinary Roof of 120 lbs. to the square foot. For plans and particulars apply to

M. B. COHEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for L.P.W.I.T.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of steam vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Best Europe Canvas, Nos. 1 to 4, at 6 annas 6 pies per yard.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Tape and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Trieste Wine in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman Cement in Casks.	Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Iron.	Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows.	Traversing Screw Jack
Smiths' English Bellows.	Iron, English, Swedish and Yorkshire, of every description.
Floor Cloth.	Belting of sizes.
Rollers, Skins.	Clear Cloth.
Bundling Twine.	Paper for Mill use.
Portland Cement.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.	Fire Bricks.
Wire Netting.	Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, the exclusive right of and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Those belong to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement, intimations a decided means of extending their business.

A taste of Advertisers, may be printed on either line, at which rate for any period on an ex-

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 1st August 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Tuesday, the 5th September, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. GOLCONDA, (1,909 tons, and 450 H.P.) Captain A. Coleman, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows :—

To BRINDISI	First Class Rs. 600	Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON.	,, 650	,, 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free ; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TRAVANCORE, (1,900 tons, and 400 H.P.), Captain C. H. Eastley, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 13th Sept., leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 12th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 5, FORBES STREET,

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c., &c.

AT 1 P.M.

A pair of very handsome Arab Carriage Horses.
A Grey ditto Arab Horse.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c., the property of a Gentleman leaving Bombay, the same comprises, such as rich star Cut Glassware, handsome Dinner, Dessert and Breakfast Services, best Plated ware, such as a set of Dish Covers containing 2 Cruet and Pickle Frames, Ice Pitcher, Tea Sets, &c , handsomely Carved Blackwood Household Furniture, such as a round Dining Table for 6 persons, Circular and Pier Tables, Easy, Rocking and Drawing-room Chairs, Chiffoniers, Conversation and Half-backed Sofas, Chime gilt Cabinet, plated hanging Argand Lamp, first-rate Engravings in maple and gilt frames, Hatstand, Screen, English Brass and Iron Painted Bedsteads, Child's Cot and Cradle, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet and Cheval Glasses, Clothes and Gown Presses, &c.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Grain and Cotton Sweepings, at G. I. P. Railway Station, Boree Bunder.

On MONDAY, the 4th proximo, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, the Unclaimed Goods, Grain and Cotton Sweepings.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Carriages, Horses, &c., at The Wilderness, Mazagon.

On THURSDAY, the 14th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of W. Venesse, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

TO BE LET, The Wilderness, Mazagon. Apply to BENNETT and Co.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Just Landed.

2 First-rate English-built Miniature Broughams, by James.
2 ditto ditto Dog-carts, by Windower.
1 ditto ditto Mail Phaeton, by Casterton of Long Acre.
1 ditto ditto Mail Phaeton, by Robert Ness.

And a few other new and second-hand Carriages.

Bombay, 31st August 1871. BENNETT & Co.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion ; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and see DINNEFORD'S Fiction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—Treacher & Co., Bombay, Poona, and Byculla.

BREAKFAST.

EPPS'S COCOA.

GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.

The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks :—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tin-lined packets, or in tins, labelled—

JAMES EPPS & Co., HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.

*** J. E. & Co. also prepare the above with condensed milk, in soldered tins for export, labelled "Epps's Milky Cocoa."

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING.

AN ILLUSTRATED FURNITURE CATALOGUE,

Containing nearly Six Hundred Designs, of every description of Furniture, faithfully drawn from our own Stock, will be forwarded gratis, or may be had at the office of this Journal, on application.

All Orders for Export carefully packed in damp-proof cases, and shipped without delay, at a charge of 10 per cent. on amount of order.

Remittances in advance to be sent direct to London, crossed London and County Bank, or made payable at London Agents of Remitter.

LEWIN CRAWCOUR & Co., UPHOLSTERERS AND CABINET MAKERS, 73, 75 AND 81, Brompton Road, London. Established 70 Years.

N.B.—Every description of Merchandise supplied on the most liberal terms.

CARSON'S ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT, PATRONISED BY THE QUEEN, The British and Indian Governments.

It is extensively used for all kinds of Out-door Work, as Iron, Wood, Stone, Brick, Canvas, &c., &c., and stands A TROPICAL SUN WITHOUT BLISTERING.

Lasting twice as long as common paint. Can be easily applied by any person, requiring simply to be mixed with Raw Linseed Oil.

White, Light Stone, Bath, Cream, and Portland Stone Colours, Lead, Chocolate, Reds, Oak, Purple, Brown, and Black. Greens and Blue.

WALTER CARSON & SONS, La Belle Sauvage Yard, Ludgate Hill, London.

Caution.—All Casks bear the Trade Mark.

AGENTS FOR THE ARCHIMEDEAN LAWN MOWER. Particulars on application.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dee Works :—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

DOOR AND WINDOW HEADS.

AN UNRIVALLED SUCCESS.

CHEAP, ELEGANT, EVERLASTING.

The attention of ARCHITECTS and BUILDERS is called to these BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS, which, being of IRON, are superseding the use of Wood and Stone.

A variety of Patterns has been prepared and a Stock of elaborate Castings kept ready for immediate shipment.

Full particulars or Designs may be obtained on application.

NEWTON, CHAMBERS & Co., THORNCLIFFE IRONWORKS, NEAR SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contractions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

Wilkinson's Bronchio-Thoracic Lozenges.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

Whitmore's Stomachic and Liver Pills.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large. They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

"Bombay"—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Apollo Street, and at the principal Stores in India and the Colonies.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY,

(VIA THE SUEZ CANAL).

NOTICE.—The s.s. ARABIA will SAIL as above, on FRIDAY, the 1st September 1871, precisely at 9 A.M. Passengers are requested to be on board by 8 A.M.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Co.

Bombay, 30th August 1871.

BRITISH INDIAN SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE.—On and after the 1st SEPTEMBER, the Indian Government Telegraph Terminal Tax, viz., Rs. 3-4 for 10 words, Rs. 4-12 for 20 words, &c., will be ADDED to this COMPANY'S CHARGES to ADEN.

GEO. B. STACEY, General Superintendent.

Bombay, 31st August 1871.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of PESTONJEE CURSETJEE Shroff, who lately traded in Bombay as a Merchant in his own name, and under the Name or Firm of PESTONJEE CURSETJEE SHROFF & Co., who have signed or otherwise assented to the Deeds of Composition or Trust, dated the 16th August 1866 and the 23rd November 1868, will be held at No. 6, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 8th day of September next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes :—

To pass the Final Accounts.
To release the Trustee.
To receive the Final Dividend.

Q. R. WILSON, Trustee of the Estate of Pestonjee Cursetjee Shroff, trading as abovementioned.

Bombay, 30th August 1871.

NOTICE TO BAR CLAIMS.

In the matter of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY ARBITRATION ACT 1871.

ALL Persons (except as hereinafter mentioned) having any CLAIM against any of the COMPANIES named in the Schedule to this NOTICE are hereby required to send to me, not later than the Thirty-first day of October, 1871, their Names, Addresses and Descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, and a statement of the nature of the securities (if any) held by them.

The following are the persons above referred to as excepted (who are not required under this Notice to send in claims) namely, all persons who have claims in respect of Policies of Assurance, Grants of or Contracts for Annuities or Contracts for Endowments, or who have already sent in claims.

All claims against the said several Companies are comprised in the reference to the Arbitrator, and will be barred by his Award.

Communications relative to this Notice are to be by prepaid post letter addressed to me here.—Dated this 31st day of August 1871.

C. H. OGBOURNE, Agent in India of the Joint Official Liquidator of the several Companies in Liquidation.

Albert Life Assurance Co., Calcutta.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

The Albert Life Assurance Company.
The Western Life Assurance Society.
The Bank of London and National Provincial Insurance Association.
The Family Endowment Life Assurance and Annuity Society.
The Medical Invalid and General Life Assurance Society.
The National Guardian Assurance Society.
The Times Life Assurance Company.
The Beacon Life and Fire Assurance Company.
The Kent Mutual Assurance Society.
The Indian Landale Mutual Life Assurance Society.
The Metropolitan Counties and General Life Assurance Annuity Loan and Investment Society.
The St. George Assurance Company.
The London and Continental Assurance Company.
The Manchester and London Life Assurance Association.
The National Provincial Life Assurance Society.
The Merchant's and Tradesman's Mutual Life Assurance Society.
The Anchor Assurance Company.
The Falcon Life Assurance Society.
The Empire Assurance Company.
The New Oriental Life Assurance Company.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—

CUNLIFFE, DOBSON & Co.'s

Brandy, ...	Rs. 25	per doz.
Sherry.....	,, 25	,,

GORDON'S

Brown Sherry	,, 24	,,

COYLE & Co.'s

Pale Dry Amontillado Sherry	,, 27	,,

LARRONDE FRERE'S

St. Julien	,, 12	,,
Margaux	,, 15	,,
Chateau Lafitte.....	,, 20	,,
Superior Old Cognac.....	,, 25	,,

HUDSON & HORNYICK'S

Pale Dry Sherry	,, 18	,,

W. McEWAN'S

Beer, Quarts.....	,, 4½	,,
Ditto Pints	,, 2½	,,

REMINGTON & Co.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS,

MANUFACTURED BY

WINSOR AND NEWTON.

Detailed Catalogues on application to the Agent,

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CHINA TEA.

THE SUPERB HOWQUA'S MIXTURE,

Specially selected by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

From the finest growths. In sealed Packets of 1 lb. each, Cash Rs 2-6 ; Credit Rs. 2-10.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

TABLE GLASS WARE.

TREACHER and Co., Limited, have just landed a consignment of very SUPERIOR GLASS WARE,

Comprising

DECANTERS, pair from	Rs. 10-8	CUSTARD GLASSES, doz. from	Rs. 5-4
CLARET JUGS, each	,, 7-0	FINGER BOWLS, do.	12-8
LIQUOR BOTTLES, pair,	8-0	BEER GLASSES, do.	8-0
CHAMPAGNE GLASSES, per dozen.	8-0	SODA WATER, do.	10-8
CLARET do.	,, 6-0	ICE TRAYS, each from ...	4-8
GREEN HOCK do.	,, 9-8	ICE PLATES, doz. from	10-8
LIQUEUR do.	,, 4-8	OVAL DISHES, each	,, 10-4
PORT do.	,, 5-4	PICKLE JARS, pair	,, 6-8
SHERRY do.	,, 6-4	SALT CELLARS, pair	,, 4
JELLY do.	,, 5-4	FLOWER TUBES, doz.	,, 8-0

WELL WORTH THE INSPECTION OF ECONOMICAL HOUSEHOLDERS.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

JULES MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
This fine Wine, in original cases as landed, quarts per dozen	36 0	40 0
Do. in pints, per dozen.....	20 0	22 0

Extra charge for examination and repacking, Rs. 2 per case.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

OVER 3,500,000 IN OPERATION.

THE "NEEDLE" LUBRICATOR

(Lieuvain's Patent), Price One Shilling each, Supersedes all others in efficiency and economy. Saves 90 per cent. in oil.

Sole Licensees,

CLARKE and DUNHAM, COLONIAL ENGINEERS.

Millstone and Modern Flour Mill Machinery Factore 48, Mark Lane, London.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO SHIPPERS.

D. HOGARTH & Co.'s CELEBRATED PRESERVED PROVISIONS,

Ready for immediate use.

Real Turtle, Mock Turtle, Hare, Ox Tail, Julienne and Palestine Soups.
Scotch Salmon, Salmon Cutlets.
Kippered Salmon.
Fresh Herrings, Mackarel, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines.
Preserved Meats of all kinds.
York Hams, Bacon.
Truffled Patés, Oxford Sausages, Bologna Sausages.
Pickles, Sauces.
Bottled Fruits, Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies and Scotch Marmalades, Dessert Fruits.

And Oilmen's stores of every description and of the finest quality. Price Lists forwarded on application to

D. HOGARTH & Co.,

"Bon Accord" Wharf, 223 Wapping, London, and at Aberdeen Manufacturers by special appointment to H. M.'s Navy at the Royal Victoria Yard, Deptford.

J. W. BENSON,

Watch and Clock Maker to H. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, DUBLIN, & PARIS.

Steam Factory for Clocks and Watches,

LUDGATE HILL & OLD BOND St., LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1749.

Merchants, Shippers, & Wholesale Buyers,

ARE specially invited to obtain from the Manufactory the ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of WATCHES, CLOCKS, CHAINS, JEWELLERY, &c., before sending their Orders elsewhere, as not only are the discounts liberal, but a selection can be made from the largest stock in the world.

Orders can be sent direct to the Manufactory (Ludgate Hill), or through Merchants or Shippers in England.

WATCHES—To suit all climates, all countries, all tastes, and the occupations of every one, 200,000 have already been sold, and are in all parts of the world, at prices from 2 to 200 Guineas.

WATCHES—Chronometers, Chronographs, Keyless, Repeaters, Levers, Horizontals, for Ladies and Gentlemen.

CLOCKS—For Dining and Drawing Rooms, Carriages, Churches, Hall or Shop, Perpetual Calendars, Wind Dials, &c., &c.

JEWELLERY—Specialities in Monograms, Diamonds, Crystals, and Fine Gold, for Bridal and other Presents.

SILVER AND ELECTRO PLATE—For Presentation, Racing, Dinner à la Russe, or Tea Tables, &c., &c.

Watches sent safe by Post to all parts of the World.

NOTICES.

LIFE INSURANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO POLICYHOLDERS IN THE ALBERT INSURANCE COMPANY.

AS it now appears certain that the ALBERT RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME will not be CARRIED OUT, we would again remind POLICYHOLDERS in that Company that we are prepared to accept their LIVES on the most favourable terms.

For example :—A person who assured in India with the Albert in a Civil Capacity at the age of 30 for Rs. 1,000, paying an Annual Premium of Rs. 40, may, if now aged 30, obtain a Non-participating Policy for Rs. 1,000 at the same Premium. If now aged 35, he will have to pay a yearly Premium of Rs. 53-14, and will be entitled to a claim on the Albert for the value of the additional Premium of Rs. 13-14.

For the Directors of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company,

W. NICOL & Co., Agents at Bombay.

NOTICE.—The RAFFLE of the HOUSE No. 20, Middle Road, Entally, for the benefit of the FAMINE-STRICKEN ARMENIANS of JULPHA will be DRAWN at the GREAT EASTERN HOTEL, Calcutta, on the 12th of October next, at 11 A.M. Tickets—Rs. 10 each. Apply to Messrs. PAYNE & Co., Bombay.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE, that an ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the City of Bombay will be HELD in the DURBAR ROOM, TOWN HALL, on THURSDAY, the 31st day of August 1871, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to consider the business left undisposed of at the last Meeting.

LESLIE CRAWFORD, Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 26th Aug. 1871.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received by the Marine Storekeeper, at H. M.'s Dockyard, until Noon of the 11th September 1871, for the PURCHASE of H. M.'s Steamer SIND, built at Dorhaun in 1862, burthen in tons 408 53/94, Boilers tubular, Engines oscillating, by Bolton, Watt & Co., of 140 Horse Power, length 177 feet, breadth 23 feet, and depth 12 feet. List of Stores and further particulars may be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

W. L. SEARLE, Lieut., late I.N., Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storkeeper's Office, Bombay, 24th August 1871.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN), Limited, are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. All covered bonds of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act X. of 1865, and of the MERCANTILE CREDIT and FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION, Limited.

By direction of the Sitting Judge in Chambers, NOTICE is hereby given, that MONDAY, the 11th day of September next, at half-past ten of the o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court-house, has been appointed to make a CALL on all the CONTRIBUTORIES of the said Company, and that the Official Liquidator of the said Company intends at such Call shall be for Rs. 40 per Share. All persons interested are entitled to attend on such day and hour and at such place to offer objections to such Call.—Dated this 14th day of August 1871.

MANISTY and FLETCHER, Solicitors to the Official Liquidator.

NOTICE—HOLDERS of RECEIPTS for Rs. 500 each, paid to New Bank of Bombay in names of Messrs. KESSOWJEE NAIK and DHURUMSEY POONJA-BHOY as deposit for Shares to be issued by the then projected Company called "The Alexandra Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, are hereby REQUIRED to PRESENT their said RECEIPTS, at the Office of Messrs. NURSEY KESSOWJEE & Co., in Fort, Elphinstone Circle, and receive the amount of such deposit and sign Applications for Shares in said Company, and pay the sum of Rs. 1,2/0 with interest at 9 per cent. per annum, from the 15th instant, to the Undersigned on or before the 5th proximo. In default the said Receipt of Rs. 50) will be forfeited and Shares will not be allotted to the Holders of said Receipts.

KESSOWJEE NAIK.

Bombay, 29th August 1871.

THE PRINCE OF WALES PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 250 per Share, for the Half-year ending 30th June 1871, will be PAYABLE on and after WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, to the Shareholders in the Company on the Register on the 30th June last, on production of Share Certificates at the Office of the Undersigned.

By order of the Directors, SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 24th August 1871.

BROACH MILLS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD in the Registered Office of the Company on SATURDAY, the 2nd September, at 3 P.M., for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet to 30th June 1871.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

By order of the Directors, FORBES & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

OOMRAWUTTEE PRESS COMPANY, Limited,—NOTICE is hereby given, that a THIRD CALL of RUPEES FIVE HUNDRED (Rs. 500) per SHARE is PAYABLE at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers, No. 5, Rampart Row, on or before the 15th September 1871, in conformity with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board, VOLKART BROTHERS, Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 18th August 1871.

THE APOLLO PRESS COMPANY, Limited. —NOTICE is hereby given, that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the APOLLO PRESS COMPANY (Limited) will be HELD, at the Registered Office of the Company, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th proximo, at 4 o'clock P.M., to transact the following business :—

1.—To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st July 1871.
2.—To appoint a Director in the place of the Hon. Byramjee Jejeebhoy, who retires by rotation.
3.—The Transfer Books will be closed from the 30th instant until after the Meeting.

R. EMINGTON & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 26th August 1871.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY (Limited).—The FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHARE-HOLDERS will be held at the

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

MODERATE inquiry for Fort Canning and Broach Mill shares. Little doing in other shares. Government Paper closed active.

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—AUGUST 30.

Willans, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on leave, from Deesa.

POONA STATION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B., Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 29th August, 1871.

A Board of Examination will assemble to-morrow, at 11 o'clock A.M., at the Mess-room, 49th Regiment, to examine Ensign E. E. Reny, 56th Regiment, as to his fitness for promotion to higher rank.

President—Lieutenant-Colonel Gostling, 49th Regiment.
Members.
Major Wakefield, 33rd Regiment.
Major Taylor, 49th Regiment.

The Board to be guided by Queen's Regulations paras 150-162—Adjutant General's Memo No. 5164, 10th August 1868, and Adjutant General's Circular No. 20, 10th May 1869, also Horse Guards Memo No. 1924, dated December 1868 and Horse Guards G O. 52 of 1871.

A Committee composed as follows will assemble to-morrow at 7 o'clock A.M., at the Hospital 2nd-Grenadiers Regiment N. I., for the purpose of examining and reporting on the Recruits enlisted for the 10th Regiment N. I, agreeably to Jameson Code page 881 para 1213.

President—Colonel Sir W. H. R. Green, C.B., K.C.S.I., general duty.
Members.
Captain and Adjutant Birch 9th Regt. N. I.
Surgeon Pimmpire, H. M.'s 2nd Grenadiers Regt. N. I., will attend the Committee for the purpose of joining his medical opinion on the Recruits

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B., Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 29th August, 1871.

The Officer Commanding at Kirkee will be good enough to order the usual salute at sunrise to-morrow morning on the departure of the Major-General to Ahmednuggur on tour of Inspection.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave:—

25th Regiment N. L. I.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Little, for 10 days, from the 4th proximo, on privilege leave.

3rd Hussars—Pay Master F. W. Larkin, from the 5th to 20th September 1871, on PRIVILEGE leave.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 23rd August 1871.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to assign local rank to the undermentioned officer:—

79th Highlanders—Lieutenant Arthur Hume to be Captain, from the 29th of July 1871.

The undermentioned officers of Royal Artillery will proceed to England during the next cold season, for the purpose of joining the School of Gunnery at Shoeburyness, viz.:—

Second Capt. C. E. Nairne	B. Battv,	19th Brigade R. A.
,,	P. B. Rakes	No. 4 ,, 25th ,,
Lieutenant W. S. Hebbert	A	,, D ,, R.H. A
,,	T. J. Jones	,, E ,, F ,,
,,	W. R. Stirke	,, E ,, A ,,
,,	R. de Marylski	,, B ,, 19th ,, R. A.

These officers are available for duty with troops on the voyage home, and on arrival should report themselves to the Deputy Adjutant General, Royal Artillery, Horse Guards; they should arrive in England in December next.

The undermentioned officers are reported by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, to have passed on the 7th ins ant the tests specified, in accordance with G. G. O. No. 734 of 1864:—

Persian under Clause VIII.

Lieutenant A. C. Toker, 18th Native Infantry.

Higher Standard in Hindoostanee.

Cornet J. F. D. Fordyce, 21st Hussars.
Ensign F. Abbott, 20th Foot.
Lieutenant B. H. Pollard, 96th Foot.
Lieutenant C. Dempster, 10 6th Foot.

The leave granted to Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Nation, Staff Corps, (Commandant 35th Native Infantry) in G. O. C. C. 21st February, p. 88, is cancelled at that officer's request.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Robilcund District Order, dated the 31st March last, directing Assistant Surgeon H. Boyd, doing duty with the 2nd Bengal Cavalry, to proceed to Deolee, to assume medical charge of the 14th Bengal Cavalry, vice Surgeon B. Kendall, proceeding on furlough.

Umritsar Station Order, dated the 24th March last, appointing Staff Assistant Surgeon W. P. Smith, No. 4 Battery, 22nd Brigade Royal Artillery, to the medical charge of the European and Native Infantry detachments, and of the garrison cells, in addition to his other duties.

Jubbulpore Station Order, dated the 9th May last, directing all reports of the station to be made to Lieutenant-Colonel G. M. Carter, 21st Madras Native Infantry, vice Brigadier General W. C. Forrest.

Dated the 24th May last, directing all reports of the station to be made to Lieutenant-Colonel G. M. Carter, 21st Madras Native Infantry, during the absence on Inspection duty of the Brigadier General Commanding Saugor District.

1st Bengal Cavalry—Regimental Order, dated the 5th August, making the following temporary appointments, with effect from the 1st idem, during the absence, on sick leave, of Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. E. Alexander, Commandant:—

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. Jenkins, 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer, to officiate as Commandant.

Major G. C. Thomson, 2nd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer.

Captain A. Lindsay, 3rd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer.

Captain M. Clements, 1st Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer, in addition to his other duties.

12th Bengal Cavalry—Regimental Order, dated the 29th July, appointing Captain J. H. Green to officiate as Adjutant, there being no qualified Subaltern present.

25th Native Infantry—Regimental Order, dated the 21st July, appointing Ensign F. E. Anderson, 2nd Wing Subaltern, (on probation,) to officiate as 1st Wing Subaltern, vice Ensign J. J. Money-Simons, transferred to another regiment.

45th Native Infantry—Regimental Order, dated the 13th June last, attaching Captain A. D. C. Inglis to the regiment, with effect from the 22nd April.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Divisional Staff—Major-General R. Taylor, (Commanding Oude Division), to remain at Dalhousie, on private affairs, to the 15th October, in extension of privilege leave.

Royal Horse Artillery—Captain and Brevet Major A. H. Murray, (R. Battery A Brigade,) to Murree, from the 22nd July to the 15th October, on medical certificate.

Royal Engineers—Second Captain E. P. Hardinge, (attached to Sappers and Miners,) to remain in the hills north of Deyrah, from the 5th August to the 15th October, on medical certificate, in extension of privilege leave.

12th Hussars—Captain R. H. Verschoyle, to remain in England, from the 11th October to the 15th November, in extension, on private affairs.

3rd Foot, (1st Battalion)—Ensign L. T. Spens, to remain at Bombay, on private affairs, from date of passing the examination in Hindostanee by the higher standard to the 15th October.

6th Foot, (1st Battalion)—Lieutenant A. J. O'M. Quin, to Murree, from the 14th August to the 14th October, in extension, on urgent private affairs.

10th Foot, (2nd Battalion)—Lieutenant A. Glen, to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

17th Foot, (1st Battalion)—Lieutenant A. L. Creasy, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

49th Foot—Lieutenant and Local Captain R. O. Aldworth, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

105th Foot—Captain E. D. Way, from the 12th September to the 15th October, to remain at Mussoorie, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave.

106th Foot—Captain J. Wright, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

109th Foot—Captain E. S. Beville, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps—Major H. R. Bradford, (doing duty at Rawulpindee), to remain at Murree, from the 30th June to the 31st October, on medical certificate, in extension of privilege leave.

Captain G. Atkins, (attached to the 1st Native Infantry), to the hills north of Deyrah, from date of quitting regiment to the 15th October, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant A. C. G. Lydiard, (Quartermaster 31st Native Infantry), from the 14th to the 15th July, in extension of privilege leave, to enable him to rejoin, under the rules of 1868.

Lieutenant J. L. Abreigh-Mackay, (officiating Adjutant 8th Bengal Cavalry), from the 9th to the 10th July, in extension of privilege leave, to enable him to rejoin.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Sultana	Mason	Cardiff, May 28.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
30	Orissa (s)	Tomlin	China, &c.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
26	Stratton Audley	Smith	Liverpool, May 24.
27	Orissa	Guthrie	Liverpool, May 20.
	Evening Star	Fladgrud	Bombay, Aug. 9.
	Winchester	Hawken	Liverpool, May 20.
	Haddington	Sargant	Bombay, Aug. 11.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.			
26	River Clyde	.....	.....
	Bayard	.....	.....
	Atlantique	.....	.....

DAILY IMPORTS.—30TH AUGUST.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Montana, 5 casks glassware, and 8 cases cotton wicks, P Cursetjee Cama.

FROM LONDON.

Walamo (s), 50 cases brandy, T Hammond; 150 cases yellow metal sheet, S Mooljee; 30 cases brass sheet, R L Southern & Co; 10 cases hams, Stenhouse & Co; 6 cases albion printing paper, Geo W Wheatley & Co; 120 cases window glass, M Moosabhoy; 200 bundles iron sheets, and 2 cases nails and washers, M Nathoobhoy.

City of Poonhow, 22 cases sulphuric acid, H Pestonjee Sons.

Montana, 15 casks hardware, A Sumsujee.

Caspatrick, 6 cases moselle, Thacker, Vining & Co.

Robinson Crusoe, 15 cases claret, Payne & Co.

White Adder, 27 cases champagne, Payne & Co.

Sinnapore (s), 9 cases champagne, Payne & Co.

Callirhoe, 4 bales paper, Y Essajee; 2,220 plates spelter, Campbell, Mitchell & Co; 50 kegs birds shot, 1 case gun caps, and 1 case gun waddings, B M Pantbakjey.

From Calcutta per steamer s. s. Brendalbane.

Hamody, 80 cases brandy, J Norozjee.

FROM SUEZ.

Walamo (s), 16 cases rum, 20 cases old tom, 10 cases gin and 10 whiskey, W Watson & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—30TH AUGUST.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

FOR HAVRE.

Arabia (s), 315 packages coffee, S Syrejee & Co.

FOR BOSTON.

Duiveland, 90 bags castor seed, 7 bags turmeric, 7 bags linseed, and 110 bags mustard seed, D Merwanjee & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Golconda (s), 200 bags ground nuts, A C Dady & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Orissa (s), 1 bale cotton, Finlay, Scott & Co; 10 chests M opium H Ramgopall.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Orissa (s), 10 chests M opium, T Sitaram.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

RADCLIFFE—HATHWAY—August 22nd, at Deesa, by the Rev. A. Miller, Chaplain of Deesa and Aboo, George Bulstrode Edmund Radcliffe, of H. M. Bombay Staff Corps, eldest son of Lieutenant-Colonel Radcliffe, Commanding 3rd Madras Light Cavalry, to Caroline Elise Frederica Sandelia (Ellie), e dest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton Bathway, Cantonment Magistrate, Deesa.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GORTON—August 25th, at Madras, the wife of Archdeacon Gorton, of a son, still-born.

KEEN—August 21st, at Murree, the wife of Captain F. J. Keen, 1st Punjaub Infantry, of a son.

METCALFE—August 23rd, at Landour, the wife of Assistant Surgeon Fenwick Metcalfe, Bengal Medical Service, of a son.

SAMPSON—August 19th, at Simla, the wife of Mr. A. B. Sampson, of a son.

STRUTT—August 21st, at Dhurmsala, the wife of Major Charles Strutt, of a son.

SWETENHAM—August 22nd, at Hill Top, Mussoorie, the wife of Lieutenant R. A. Swetenham, 27th Punjaub Native Infantry, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

LEWIS—PRICE—At the Wesleyan Chapel, Calcutta, by the Rev. J. Richards, John Lewis, to Mary Janet Price, of Howrah.

DEATHS.

HERBERT—August 22nd, at Knockion, Murree, George, youngest child of Charles Edward Herbert, Esq., aged 6 months and 16 days.

ROSE—August 24th, at Saugor, Caroline Ellen Violet Eglantine, infant daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel W. Rose, M.S.C., aged 2 months and 5 days.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1871.

THE scope of the inquiry, by an independent committee, into the past administration and actual state of the Municipal finances of Bombay, is sufficiently wide to meet all the demands on that head of Mr. Thackersey Mooljee and his three thousand devoted followers. The committee is told, in almost the very words suggested in the ratepayers' petition, to ascertain "how "far the action of the Controller has been effec- "tual in securing observance of the restrictions "imposed by law on the Municipal expenditure." The ratepayers have, then, got their wish at last; and the Controller of the Municipality is fairly put on his trial to answer the charge of having neglected his duty to the town. As regards the Municipal Bill, considering that the draft of it has not yet been published, Mr. Mooljee and his friends are in too great a hurry to assume that the principle of direct election by the rate-payers of a certain number of members of the Town Council will find no place in the Bill. We believe that the Governor is personally favourable to direct popular representation; but the difficulty is to determine what shall be the constituency; and probably an enlargement of the Bench of Justices would for the present be enough to satisfy all parties. We hope there will be no further delay on the part of Government in placing the proposed Bill before the public for discussion.

WE imagine that very few amongst us do not agree with the views expressed by our contemporary, the *Madras Times*, on drunkenness in the Army, viz., that canteens, as at present constituted, should be abolished, and the public-house system set aside at least a trial. We have over and over again expressed our opinion that soldiers, at all events the soldiers of the present day (when the spread of education is stated to have produced such astounding results), should cease to be mere machines. It is mere nonsense to argue that, because, under present existing and galling restrictions, it is found impossible to keep the men away from drink, therefore crimes resulting from drunkenness would increase tenfold if these restrictions were removed. Again, while we in our own homes place no restraint on the hour when we choose to imbibe, or on the sort of liquor we prefer, how can we believe that desires which prompt us to choose the what and the when do not act in the same way in the breasts of our soldiers? Yet see how they are tied down by rule and regulation. If they want, want must be their master, unless they choose to get a dram on the sly; and considering the facilities offered, and the next to no risk incurred, the means adopted to supply the want are not surprising. And herein is the evil. It is not quantity but quality which kills. The demand and the enormous profits derivable from its supply are the chief inducements to the natives, aye and Europeans, engaged in this illicit traffic to adulterate largely; if they did not do so, their profits would decrease, or else the prices they would be obliged to ask would materially affect their custom. For some reason or other, we know not what, a soldier prefers his liquor to give a good grip on his throat. Without these biting qualities it is regarded as of little good by him, and knowing this his tradesmen supply him with an adulterated decoction of the very vilest description; yet the sellers are confident of retaining customers, and the soldiers are content, simply because they both know that there is no remedy; it is "Hobson's choice," that or none. The system at home in England is quite different; there a man can always drink his fill. As a rule, if he can stagger quietly to bed, no one will say anything to him, and in nine cases out of ten his liquor is not positive filth, and, should he think so, he can easily change his man. In India, however, as we all know, the matter is entirely different; a man must learn to drink by rule, he must learn to do without spirits till a late hour in the afternoon, or else he must get his dram *sub rosâ*, and run, at the same time, a very fair chance of getting poisoned.

Now, the remedy to all this is really very simple. At present we have canteen sergeants cheating right and left, and making fortunes. The liquor-sellers outside the lines are doing the same, and the men are running about between the two getting no good liquor at all. Do away with canteens as such, abolish all canteen sergeants, have an open canteen in each set of lines, let the same out to a contractor, who would be only too delighted to pay for the privilege, and to have his stores and liquors rigidly examined at uncertain times by Committees composed of both officers and men;—and the result will be that, though for a few days, while the novelty lasts, a slight increase in drunkenness may be perceptible, yet in the end the hospital will never be full, and the fine fund, now so bulky, and yearly increasing, will cease to be a prominent feature in financial statements.

By the above means also, in our opinion at least, a deathblow would be struck at the illicit trade in liquor at present carried on. Not only would the native outsiders find their profits decreasing, but those at present acquiring a fortune by openly cheating the soldier, under cover of authority, would have to adopt other and honester means to accumulate rupees. The extent to which this illicit sale is carried on in barracks is not known to many; few, for instance, would believe that some few years ago, at a certain station in the Punjab, a regular manufactory for making and storing liquor was discovered under the stage of the Regimental Theatre. A bottle of this liquid was sold, and eagerly bought by the men for Rs. 4 per bottle. An analysis by the Surgeon of the regiment proved that each quart bottle contained only two drams of arrack, the remainder being supplied by a mixture of chillies, tobacco juice, and other horrible ingredients. This delightful business was conducted, or at least connived at by the canteen sergeant; but will anybody believe that, with an open canteen system, such a traffic would have ever existed. Fines for drunkenness are, [illegible] great improvement on the [illegible] remain in force as long as [illegible] to materially reduce drunkenness [illegible]

MR. W. H. CROWE, Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Poona, and Editor of the *Bombay Gazetteer*, has been appointed to act as Under-Secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial, and General Departments, vice Mr. J. E. Jacomb, who has proceeded on leave of absence to the Coast.

IT is said that Lieutenant-Colonel Tennant, of the Royal Engineers, at present officiating Mint Master of Calcutta, is to be deputed to Madras to make his observations, and to take photographs of the Solar Eclipse in December next, and that the Government of India has sanctioned an expenditure of about Rs. 15,000 for the purpose. The above-mentioned officer is to make his observations from the Neilgherry Hills. The Surveyor-General has been instructed to place all the necessary instruments at the disposal of the gallant officer.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

LONDON, 30TH AUGUST.

The *Prussian Cross Gazette* states that it is probable the Emperor of Austria will visit the Emperor William on the Rhine in November next.

The *National Gazette* announces the appointment of Count Armin as Envoy Extraordinary at Paris in the place of Count Waldersee.

PARIS, 29TH AUGUST.

The prolongation of M. Thiers' powers will be discussed in to-day's Assembly. The Extreme Left have determined to propose the dissolution of the Assembly after the former proposition shall have been disposed of.

The political situation at Versailles is very critical.

LONDON, 29TH AUGUST, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was firmer.

Fair Dhollera, 7¼d

The Manchester Market to-day shows an upward tendency.

7 lbs. Shirtings, 8s. 1¼d.
8¼ lbs. do. 9s. 6d.
40's Mule Twist, 1s. 1¾d.
Arrived from Bombay—Belle Isle.

[BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.]

MUTINY AT PONDICHERRY.

MADRAS, 30TH AUG.

The *Madras Mail* states that a mutiny has occurred among the sepoys at Pondicherry. During the absence of the Commandant the Sepoys entered the orderly-room, and destroyed the punishment roll. The disturbance has been suppressed.

PROSPECT OF RENEWED FAMINE IN PERSIA.

OFFICIAL news from Teheran, of date 21st Aug., says—"There is every prospect of renewed famine in winter. Any contributions sent now would be of increased value as provisions will go on rising."

THE PROSPECTS OF THE COTTON CROP.

WE are indebted to Mr. Melville, of the Mofussil Company, for the following copies of telegrams received from the districts regarding the condition of the cotton crops:—

KHAMGAUM, AUG. 30, 8-45 A.M.

Rain hard since six this morning: seems general.

OOMRAWUTTEE, AUG. 30.

Heavy rain to-day: crops all right.

DETENTION OF THE MAIL STEAMER COLUMBIAN.

THE mail steamer Columbian, which was timed to sail for Suez with the mails for England at five o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, did not leave the harbour till yesterday afternoon at three o'clock. The cause of the delay was that the steam-pipe gave way just as the steamer was about to start. Engineers from the Mazagon establishment were at once sent on board to assist the ship's engineers in repairing the damage, and it was only by their working hard all night that the vessel could be got off yesterday.

THE CAMP OF EXERCISE.

OFFICIAL ORDER.

THE following official order is dated Simla, 23rd August:—

The Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council having sanctioned the assembly of troops for a Camp of Exercise in the vicinity of Delhi, during the ensuing cold season, the following batteries and regiments are detailed for the purpose, and will move so as to arrive at Delhi about the 15th December, in accordance with instructions which will be issued by the Quartermaster General:—

Royal Artillery.

D Battery	D Brigade	R. H. A.
E	,,	F	,, ,,
F	,,	F	,, ,,
D	,,	16th	,, R. A.
F	,,	16th	,, ,,
D	,,	19th	,, ,,
E	,,	19th	,, ,,
F	,,	19th	,, ,,
A	,,	22nd	,, ,,

British Cavalry.

4th Hussars.—11th Hussars.—20th Hussars.

British Infantry.

1st Battalion 5th Foot.	92nd Foot.
65th Foot.	105th ,,
72nd ,,	109th ,,

Bengal Sappers and Miners.

Six Companies.

Bengal Cavalry.

1st Regt. Ben. Cav.	12th Regt. Ben. Cav.
3rd ,, ,,	17th ,, ,,
6th ,, ,,	2nd ,, Central India Horse.
8th ,, ,,	

Bengal Infantry.

3rd Regt. Ben. Inf.	17th Regt. Ben. Inf.
10th ,, ,,	20th ,, Punjab ,,
1st ,, Goorkha Inf.	32nd ,, ,, (Pioneer.)
11th ,, Bengal Inf.	35th ,, Ben. Inf.
14th ,, ,,	40th ,, ,,
3rd ,, Goorkha Inf.	45th ,, ,,

MILITARY ITEMS.

Captain F. S. Iredell, late Acting Brigade Major, Ahmednuggur, held charge of the Commissariat Department at that station from the 23rd August to the 25th September 1867, both days inclusive.

Major J. Harpur, Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, Sattara, has been allowed furlough to Europe for seventeen months from date of departure in September next, under rule 9 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

The furlough to Europe on medical certificate granted to Surgeon H. Cook, M.D., by G. O. No. 490, dated 21st July 1868, has been further extended, on the same account, to 4th December 1870, the date of that officer's return to Bombay.

WHAT COWS ARE FED ON IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I went out this morning for a prowl over the grounds on Malabar Hill, near which the Towers of Silence stand. On coming to the land that formerly belonged to the Back Bay Company, but which now, I believe, belongs to Government, I came upon an encampment of bhes, buffaloes, parish dogs and gowleys, &c., all huddled together "promiscuous-like." No drainage or sanitary arrangements of any kind whatever are visible at this model farm, so the odour, which the breeze wafts from it to the houses on the hill must be far more powerful than pleasant.

For this purpose I should think a good many acres a year by the letting of the land the public are not expected to com plain of the nuisance. I do not know if it is intended for a breeding establishment, but it seems to me there is one thing that might very easily be remedied, that is, pestilence. I walked into the place and found [illegible] to look into them [illegible] food was fresh and [illegible] grass or litter—

[illegible] that I was enabled [illegible] ay too, or butter—

I am, &c.,

CUSTOS.

TO-DAY'S MEETING OF THE BENCH.

THE following letter has been sent to the Clerk of the Justices of the Peace by Mr. Hart:—

Sir,—I regret that I shall be unavoidably absent from Bombay when the adjourned meeting of the Bench of Justices takes place on Thursday next, and shall in consequence be unable to address the Municipal Commissioner regarding the state of certain roads in the city. I beg therefore the permission of the Bench to withdraw my notice of motion on this subject.—Yours, &c.,

J. H. HART, C.E., Justice of the Peace.

Bombay, 29th August.

ANOTHER PETITION REGARDING MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

To His Excellency Sir William Robert Seymour Vesey Fitzgerald, K.C.B., G.C.S.I., Governor and President in Council, Bombay.

The Humble Petition of the undersigned Residents and Rate-payers of Bombay.

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,—That it is full two months and a half since your petitioners submitted to your Excellency in Council a memorial, on the 9th day of June last, setting forth some of the abuses prevailing in the existing administration of Municipal affairs in Bombay, and praying that an enquiry might be instituted into the working of the present system, and improvement effected in the light of its results.

2. That notwithstanding the long period which has elapsed since the submission of their representation, your petitioners regret they have not been favored with a reply nor even an acknowledgment.

3. They perceived, however, from certain correspondence published in the newspapers, that your Excellency in Council has resolved to introduce changes in the law under which the existing Municipality of Bombay was constituted. So far your petitioners feel satisfied. But they submit that to reform effectively an institution, the working of which has given great dissatisfaction, it is necessary that that working be narrowly enquired into; otherwise there can be no guarantee that the old abuses will not recur under new names or shapes, and therefore your petitioners do respectfully repeat their prayer that before another experiment is hazarded for the municipal government of this city, the causes which have led to the disastrous failure of Act II. of 1865, and served to conceal the fact from the notice of the authorities, may, by means of an impartial and searching enquiry, be traced to their ultimate sources, in order that the new plan may start with the best chances of success.

4. And that this is the opinion of the Bench of Justices itself is seen from the fact that that body in 1869 urged upon Government with earnestness the necessity of a Commission of Enquiry, as the only safe guide towards retrieving the affairs of the Municipality. Government were pleased to refuse the request and to remand the task to the Bench. But petitioners trust your Excellency in Council now sees the uselessness of that course, and will not hesitate any longer to grant their prayer.

5. Your Excellency's humble petitioners crave leave here to address themselves to one point connected with their complaint to Government. It would appear to be insinuated, rather than openly asserted, in certain quarters that the agitation against the Municipal mismanagement has been sudden and got up through improper motives. Now, so far as your petitioners and the native community at large whom they represent are concerned, they respectfully but emphatically beg to deny the truth of this allegation. They beg to assert, without the slightest fear of contradiction, that the dissatisfaction with the Municipal administration which is now so generally admitted has existed from the very second year of the present Municipal Commissioner's tenure of office; that the abuses which gave rise to it have ever since been a time been talked over in every circle of native society and almost in every household; and that this feeling has been repeatedly given expression to in the native newspapers (English and vernacular). Nor has the Bench of Justices itself been without members who have shared in these views, and from time to time advocated them at the Bench meetings. Among others, Mr. Andrew Grant, Mr. H. Coke, Dr. Blaney, Dr. Dallas, Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, and General Tremenheere, may be mentioned as Justices who have always held and expressed opinions similar to those of your petitioners on the subject, and it was for this very service that General Tremenheere was presented by some of the rate-payers with an address on the eve of his departure for Aden to take up the post of the Political Resident. With this support at the Bench and the repeated expression of native public opinion to back it, it was hoped by the rate-payers that the evil they complained of, and suffered from, would be removed by the Bench and the Municipal officers, and in this hope they waited patiently for years; when, however, they were at last disappointed in their hopes of getting relief, and on the contrary were threatened with increased burdens, they petitioned the Bench at the time of its last Budget meeting; and when again the Bench denied them the treatment which the humblest petitioner to your Excellency in Council, against the conduct of the highest officers of State, does not fail to obtain, viz., the courtesy of reply, however unsatisfactory it may appear to the aggrieved applicant for redress, they appealed to your Excellency in June last, submitting the facts and reasons on which their complaint was based.

6. Such, so far as the native community is concerned, is the brief but true history of the present agitation for Municipal reform, the correctness of which can be tested by reference to the files of the Native Press, and testified to by the eager and sustained interest which has of late been felt by thousands of the rate-payers on the subject as is patent to everybody on the spot. And it sets at rest all insinuations against the general character of the spirit which has moved the people to pray for a change in the Municipal administration.

7. Your petitioners cannot of course take it upon themselves to speak of the European community in this connection, but they will venture to submit whether it is possible to doubt the motives of those European Justices who have hitherto opposed the recklessness of the Municipality, as well as those who are now trying with the entire approbation of the community to secure reform. And since that system of Municipal government under which the grievances of the bulk of the rate-payers (even when so well founded, as is now admitted on all hands,) could remain unnoticed and unrecognised for years, must be sadly wanting in the representative feature, your petitioners will conclude by praying that the elective principle may be allowed a place in the contemplated changes of the Municipality, and that it may be provided that at least a certain proportion of the Town Council or any other body which may be invested with the Municipal government of the city, be nominated by the rate-payers. In their first representation to your Excellency in Council your humble petitioners confined themselves to a mention of the evils and abuses, the existence of which was proved and illustrated, and an enquiry into which was expected to point out their remedies. But now that your Excellency in Council has determined with or without the aid and the light of such enquiry to introduce changes in the law relating to the constitution of the Municipality, and the Bench of Justices has formally confessed itself a failure, and one great cause of that failure was undoubtedly the fact that as a body and in their Corporate capacity the Justices have not been amenable to any one, much less to the ratepayers, your petitioners most earnestly trust that this demand will not be considered unwarranted. As observed in the previous petition, though subject to their decrees, the rate-payers have no voice in the nomination of members to the Bench of Justices or their removal from it, neither does Government exact from the latter any responsibility in regard to the performance of their civic duties. The resulting position is not eminently favourable for the work expected of the Bench or for the interests of the ratepayers, not the introduction of the representative element may therefore be expected to give some power of control to the rate-payers, or at any rate secure them a means of giving authoritative expression to their wants and grievances, and they accordingly pray that the principle may be adopted as a basis of the proposed changes to however small an extent. On the one hand no body of representatives can be expected to care for the interests of their constituents when the latter have no power over them, and on the other the principle of election, your petitioners believe, has been conceded in some shape or other in the case of at least some of the Municipal and Local Fund Committees in the mofussil of this and in some towns of the Bengal Presidency. They therefore trust it will not be thought too great a concession to be made to the Presidency town of Western India. Your petitioners therefore entertain great hopes that your Excellency in Council will be pleased to take this prayer into your earnest consideration and grant it in a manner which to your Excellency in Council may seem fit,

8. After the above was written a meeting of the Bench of Justices took place at which the important question of the audit of Municipal accounts was considered, and the spirit in which this was done once more convinces the rate-payers that they have nothing to hope for from the Bench as at present constituted. Although it was shown that *two* years' accounts have not been presented in final shape, though the utmost uncertainty prevails as to the amount of liabilities of the Corporation, and the Municipal Treasury has authoritatively been declared to be in a bankrupt condition, yet half the Justices present voted to *reject* the independent official audit which was offered through the Accountant General.

9. One reason assigned for the rejection of this safeguard was that the accumulated accounts will be examined by a Committee which it is asserted has been appointed by Government to ascertain the financial position of the Municipality. Petitioners are glad and grateful to know that a Committee of Enquiry has at last been appointed by your Excellency in Council, and they have sufficient confidence in its composition as given out. But in the first place they regret they have not yet seen the appointment officially announced; and in the second, they submit that, though necessary, it is not enough to ascertain the financial position of the Municipality before introducing changes in its constitution. To render those changes beneficial, or rather to remove the element of danger and failure therefrom, they submit it is equally necessary to investigate the whole financial administration and to ascertain how far the action of the Finance Committee as well as of the Controller has proved effectual in securing an observance of the checks imposed by the law. It is only in the light of such an enquiry fairly and openly conducted that petitioners most respectfully beg to urge, the existing law can be safely amended and confidence restored in the public mind. Finally therefore petitioners pray your Excellency in Council will be pleased to grant their request in such wise as may be deemed meet.

And your humble petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

(Signed) MOOLJEE THAKERSEY,
and about 3,000 others.

Bombay, 28th August 1871.

Note.—If it be true, as has been asserted in the newspapers, that a Justice of the Peace, Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, has addressed a letter to Government to this effect, your petitioners pray that it may be communicated to them to give them an opportunity of meeting his allegations. But petitioners cannot believe the truth of this report: they cannot conceive that any man living and moving in native society on [illegible] what Mr. Banajee is only anonymously reported to have done.

BOMBAY.

BROACH.—A new hospital has been opened at Broach.

DAPOOLKE.—The total amount of rain registered at Dapoolee up to the 15th August was 86 inches.

ANOTHER WIDOW MARRIAGE.—It is stated that a Hindoo resident of Bulsar married a Hindoo widow of that place a few days ago.

ASSAULT.—Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday sentenced a Hindoo named Premchund Goolabchund to pay a fine of ten rupees for assaulting one Babaju Wittoo.

RAIN AT SUNGMESHWER.—The fall of rain at Sungmeshwer, in the Rutnagherry collectorate, up to the 15th August, amounted to 96 inches and 91 cents.

THE CONCERT which was advertised to be given on Tuesday, the 5th proximo, has been unavoidably postponed. The date on which it will be given will be advertised.

THE SHIP SULTANA, 722 tons, Captain W. R. Mason, arrived yesterday from London via Cardiff with a cargo of 940 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held yesterday in the County Jail concerning the death of one Omed Aditram, a prisoner in the jail, who in the opinion of the jury had died from diarrhœa.

THE PERSIAN FAMINE FUND.—Mr. Burjorjee Khodadad Iranee has forwarded from Singapore to Messrs. Dhunjeebhoy, Rutnagar, and Co., at Bombay, the sum of Rs. 200, for the Persian Famine Fund.

FALSE WEIGHTS.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before the Senior Magistrate, one Rakheem Rajoo was charged with having in his possession, without satisfactory excuse, false weights, he being a retail dealer. He was adjudged guilty, and fined Rs. 15.

DHURUMSALLA AT AMODE.—A correspondent of a native paper states that a dhurumsalla has been erected in the Amode talooka, of the Surat collectorate, for the use of travellers, at the expense of Mr. Cowasji Manockji Mody. It has cost about Rs. 5,000.

KATTYWAR.—The privilege granted to the 1st and 2nd class States of Kattywar, by Circular No. 5 of 2nd May 1871, has been extended to the 3rd and 4th class States, who will retain vakeels with full power to act for them in different Agency Courts.

A MAGISTRATE'S VISIT TO A FIRE TEMPLE.—Yesterday afternoon Mr. Nana Morojee visited Manockjee Shett's Agiary (Fire Temple) in the Fort, before giving his decision in the case of Nowrojee Jeevanjee Mody, a Parsee Priest, against Dorabjee Manockjee Adurianwalla and three others, also priests. The complainant charges the defendants with assaulting him in the Agiary.

RUTNAGHERRY COLLECTORATE.—From the weather report of the Rutnagherry collectorate for the fortnight ending 15th August, we learn that the fall of rain was favourable in some of the talookas, and insufficient in the others. Transplanting of the rice and durkus crops had been completed. Weeding was in progress. The crops were in a pretty good state. The district was healthy, with the exception of some of the talookas, where fever and small-pox slightly prevailed.

WE are sorry to hear that Belgaum is now suffering from want of rain, and that the poor feel severely the rise in the prices of grain.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE WEATHER AT POONA.—There is a break in the weather in Poona just now; but we cannot say that it is a healthy one. The days are warm, the sun powerful; the nights, evenings, and mornings, are pleasant. There is a good deal of fever, accompanied by colds and coughs, prevailing, especially among Europeans.—*Id.*

WE regret to learn that the health of Mr. H. P. Jacob, Principal of the Government High School, Poona, is such that his medical advisers have ordered him to proceed to England as soon as possible. He is to proceed, with his family, to England, *viâ* the Suez Canal, on the 15th of September. His departure will be a great loss to the Poona High School, as his capabilities as a teacher are of the highest order.—*Id.*

THE FREE CHURCH MISSION, POONA.—The mail steamer which left Bombay yesterday had among its passengers the Rev. J. W. Gardner and family. Mr. Gardner was at the head of the Free Church Mission at this station, and Mrs. Gardner superintended the Female Boarding School connected with the Mission. Mr. and Mrs. Gardner have laboured for fifteen years in Poona, at first in co-operation with the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. James Mitchell. At Mr. Mitchell's death Mr.

PASSENGERS FROM EUROPE FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

The following passengers arrived at Madras on the 25th, per P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Mooltan :—

From Southampton to Madras—Mrs O'Lander, infant and child, Captain and Mrs Owen, Mrs J. W Tyrwin, Mrs Davidson, 3 ayahs, 2 native male servants, and 1 deck passenger.

From Southampton to Calcutta—Mr Zellman, Mr Mitchell, Mrs Mitchell, Mr and Miss Wood, Mr and Mrs Montefith, and Mr. Jenkin

From Galle to Calcutta—Mr. Shearine and Dr Schon.

THE LOSS OF THE BRITISH BARQUE "ARTEMISIA."

Mr. John Kirk, the acting Political Agent and Her Majesty's Consul at Zanzibar, has submitted to the Bombay Government a copy of a letter, dated 27th July last, addressed by him to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, regarding the loss of the British barque "Artemisia." The "Artemisia" was a vessel of 334 tons register, in ballast, and belonged to Mr. John Patton, of North Shields. Mr. Kirk thus reports on the circumstances that led to the loss :—

"The ship was chartered at Kurrachee to come to Zanzibar, and sailed from that port, making a good passage to the African coast. The ship's chronometer had been disabled soon after leaving England, and the master states that he found it impossible either to get it repaired or to procure another at any of the places more she touched. In this way the ship had been successfully navigated by dead reckoning and lunar observations alone. When making the African coast, however, the lunar observations seem to have been considerably at fault, and so when home to on the night of the 24th instant, and supposed to be a degree and a half off shore, the ship must actually have been in the still water between Mouffa Head and Cape Poona. On getting under weigh on the 25th, the vessel struck on the Mercer shoal, best worked over to reef, and sank in thirteen fathoms water on the other side. All hands were saved in the boats, but the vessel is a total loss, and the proceeds of the broken chronometer and boats will probably not suffice to pay the wages due to the crew. I shall endeavour to send on the captain and crew *via* Bombay; in the meantime I have quartered them in town."

FORGERY IN ANTEDATING A BOND.

At the High Court, Appellate Side, a few days ago, the case of the Queen v. Dadabhoy Dorabjee and Narron Koorniram was argued before the Hon. Mr. Justice Melvill and the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemball. Mr. Anstey, with Mr. Nagindas Toolseydas, instructed by Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw, appeared for the prisoners. The Government Pleader appeared in support of the conviction.

The prisoners in this case were committed for trial by Mr. M. C. Eastee, full-power magistrate at Broach, on a charge of forgery in having antedated a bond and also omitted mention of certain ornaments which had been pledged. They were tried before Mr. W. H. Newnham, Session Judge of Surat, who convicted and sentenced them to rigorous imprisonment for two years each.

Mr. Newnham, in disposing of the case, said—The accused in this case were committed by the magistrate on a charge of forging a bond "in having antedated it, and also omitted mention of the ornaments pledged, &c. The Court, doubting whether such omission could be shown to constitute forgery, amended the charge under section 244 Criminal Procedure Code, before calling on accused to plead to it, for the sake of convenience, by striking out these particulars. Such amendment as the accused's counsel, who appeared before the magistrate also and was present fully to watch the case, knew was not in any way prejudicing the accused. I may at once state that I do not find the omission of the ornaments to have been in any way a fraudulent act. The issues to be tried are therefore—1, Was the bond antedated ? 2, If so, could the accused be convicted of the offence they are charged with ? It appears, and is not denied for the defence, that on the night of 15th December 1870, the camp of Mr. Goslin, surveyor, was robbed, and the Wurtunias and Wusawas (head watchmen) of Sujode were consequently in danger of criminal proceedings. Nanko Bijlo, and another, gave Mr. Goslin Rs. 200 as compensation for his loss, which, however, was 760 as stated by them. The watchmen Narsun, Ramlo, Lukhio, and Nanko say that the police inspector, Cawashaw, subsequently made a demand on them for Rs. 300 for Mr. Goslin, on which they and their brother watchmen re-collected the Rs. 200 before given and returned, and to make up the remaining Rs. 100, had recourse to the accused Narron, from whom they borrowed it, and pledged a "wank" and two "kalsa," and subsequently some bullocks. They then (Nanko excepted) passed the bond to Narron Accused Dadabhoy wrote it, and the signatures were made, and the bond attested by Khoobchund, Curson and Nursidas, and the Rs. 300 were paid, they say, to the police inspector Cawashaw accordingly for Mr. Goslin ; but that is foreign to this case. All the watchmen positively depose that this took place after the robbery in Mr. Goslin's camp. The bond, however, bears date corresponding with 29th October 1870, or two months before the robbery, and the people concerned in the execution of the bond, say as positively that the date borne on the bond is the real one, and that it was executed in October. Which party is to be believed ? I have no doubt whatever on this point. I believe the watchmen. The counsel for the defence has of course made the most of the "evident *animus* of the prosecution ;" and it is admitted by the superintendent of police that he recommended them to complain, and acted as mookhtyar for them ; and further, that if Narron had agreed to depose that the bond was antedated, *i. e.* to tell the truth, he would probably not have recommended the watchmen to complain. Now, no harm was actually done to the watchmen by the antedating, and this merely implies that the superintendent of police, by the antedating of the bond was intended to defeat justice in another case, not now before the Court, but to which I shall subsequently have to allude, recommended the watchmen to complain, believing that an act warranting a complaint had been committed, in order to deter others from attempting to baffle the enquiry he was engaged in. All this is only so far relevant to the case as it affects the credibility of the watchmen. Now, more ignorant and uncouth witnesses I have seldom had in Court, and it is most unlikely that such men would be put forward to tell a made-up story ; in fact, they probably could not be taught one. They know very little (no unconcern case among them of dates and months, &c., but though they may know a little more of the facts of nature than that a bullock has four legs and a tail, still if they had to raise the money on a bond to meet a demand made on them in consequence of the robbery, they have the best possible reason to remember that the bond was executed after the robbery and not before it. The one or two mistakes in details which some of them have made, are only to be expected in witnesses of their class. As to the witnesses for the defence, one signed the names of the obligors or some of them, and the others attested the bond : and it is not likely that they would now admit that any one had been concerned with an antedated document, as the assessor Chuboomia observed I may also observe that Narron, when afterwards questioned by Mr. Goslin, said he had lent no money to Nanko or the watchmen, nor received ornaments of him, nor held any bond passed by him. In point of fact, this was true, as the ostensible lender was one Heerbhai, to whom the bond was nominally passed, and Nanko had not given the ornaments nor passed the bond. But Nanko had come with the watchmen and got the money for himself and them, and the ornaments were then given ; and had Narron had no reason for concealment, he would undoubtedly have explained what the real facts were. In considering this point, I have set aside altogether an alleged statement made by Narron to the superintendent of police. Accused's counsel objected to its admission under section 162 of the Criminal Procedure Code. As Narron was, at the time he is said to have made it, accused of nothing, and under no restraint, this seems to me an extreme application of the section, but under the wording of the law, I think it safer to reject it. But, putting it out of the question, I consider it proved beyond a doubt that the bond was antedated. (2) The second issue divides itself into two, (*a*) did both the accused knowingly antedate the bond ? (*b*) was this a forgery ? (*a*) With respect to Dadabhoy, he wrote the bond himself, and must have known he dated it wrongly. As to Narron, accused's counsel, referring to some expressions used in the committing magistrate's opinion, attempts to contend that, if the police superintendent's evidence above-mentioned be excluded, it is not shown that Narron has done anything which, if absent, would render him liable to be punished as an abettor (section 114, Indian Penal Code). But he is shown to have been present, to have had the bond drawn up, and to have taken the executing parties to have it signed and attested ; and maintains still that the date it bears is the real one. No evidence could be clearer. (*b*) First, in order to reduce the charge, it is argued with much ingenuity, that the charge is of forging a valuable security, or document purporting to be such. Whereas, assuming that the bond was antedated, and that such antedating constitutes the forgery, this was *before it became signed*, and until it had been signed, it did not purport to be a valuable security. But I see no reason to interpret sec. 467 in so narrow a manner as this. Forgery is defined in sec. 467, and the subsequent four sections vary the punishment when the offence affects different kinds of documents. I consider sec. 467 to include a document which, *when completed*, purports to be a valuable security as well as one possessing value at the time when the offence is committed. The guilty intention is precisely the same, and it is not probable that the Legislature intended to make any difference in this manner. It is further contended that no injury or benefit is contemplated, and that there is no dishonest intention shown, no wrongful loss to one party or gain to the other, (section 465, &c.) But there is a certain presumption of dishonest intent in the antedating, if no explanation be given, and here the accused have denied it in *toto*. And in Mayne's Penal Code, I find, under section 165—" It is not required, to constitute, in point of law, an intent to defraud that the person had in his mind an intention to defraud a particular person, but there must at all events be a possibility of some person being defrauded by the forgery." Now, in this case, there was a possibility of demanding two months' more interest wrongfully from the watchmen. Again, there is a charge now being investigated against a police inspector (already reported by us) with whom accused Dadabhoy is acquainted, with regard to this money, the Rs. 100 and Rs. 200, which the watchmen depose that they paid that inspector in consequence of the robbery ; and the effect of the antedating would obviously be to make the bond evidence, falsely, that the money was borrowed before the robbery, and to mislead justice in such enquiry which may certainly be considered "damage to the public," (section 465,) and a fraud practised on justice. I find the offence to be forgery. The Court, concurring with the assessor Chuboomia, finds Narron Koorniram and Dadabhoy Dorabjee guilty of the offence specified in the charge, viz. forgery of a document purporting to be a valuable security, section 467 Indian Penal Code, and directs that they be rigorously imprisoned for two years. I observe that I have made no mention of the letter written, two years before, by the foujdar Jehangirbaha ; but it is a mere jesting private note, and of no weight whatever, and accused's counsel did not himself attempt to lay any stress upon it, which so able an advocate would not have failed to do, had it been of any importance.

Against the above sentence, the prisoners appealed to the High Court, which, after hearing the arguments of counsel, affirmed the conviction.

A COURT MARTIAL.

At a District Court Martial, assembled at Ferozepore, on Wednesday, 2nd August, Hospital Apprentice Patrick Cullen, of the Subordinate Medical Department, and attached to the 39th Regiment of Foot, was arraigned on the following charge :—Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at Ferozepore, on the night of the 6th July 1871, been drunk while on hospital duty. The Court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to be dismissed from the service, which sentence has been approved and confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief.

PROPHECY ON RUSSIA.

The following prophecy, made in the fifteenth century, may perhaps interest Russophobists :—

In twice 200 years the Bear
The Crescent will assail ;
But if the Cock and Bull unite
The Bear shall not prevail.

In twice 10 years again,
Let Islam know and fear,
The Cross shall stand, the Crescent wane,
Dissolve and disappear.

The year 1854 saw part come true, and though every one laughs at prophecies of this sort, how many have a sneaking sort of half-belief in them which they are ashamed to own ! *Enfants et fols sont divins* with a Russian war fleet handy in the Black Seas a " fair Dhollers" Government at home, and a British Army disorganized and more than half composed of weedy boys, it behoves England more than ever to remember that for her *necesse est qui mare tenet eum rerum potiri*, or we may be having the second verse of the prophecy coming true in 1874 or thereabouts.—*Correspondent of Pioneer.*

THE POSTAGE TO ENGLAND, AND SEA SORTING.

We are very glad to oblige the Australians in a moderate way, but as we do not purchase either their horses or their timber at all below value, we do not see why we should relieve them in the matter of postage,—why, in short, the postage to Australia overland should be no higher than that to India. The reputation of riches are all very well when they exist, but India is no longer a rich country, and cannot afford to pay for all these little luxuries for her cousins. We sadly want a reduction of postage, and think it could be obtained if China and Australia only bore their fair share of the burden, which does not seem to be the case at present. The heavy expense of sorting letters in the Red Sea is, we think, also capable of reduction. If the process could be got through on the European side of Egypt, it would be done for a quarter the sum it now costs, and probably with much more efficiency. Gentlemen sorters are all very well, but they are costly luxuries, and there is not a mess nor an individual in the country that receives newspapers or magazines for six consecutive months without some one of these being mutilated or altogether missing.—*Pioneer.*

THE JHEEND IMPRISONMENT CASE.

The following letters appear in the *Pioneer* of Tuesday :—

THE SOLDIERS' STORY.

In your issue of the 17th inst. I see a paragraph taken by you from the *Indian Public Opinion*, viz., a remarkable story in an Ex-Bishman, or rather European British subject imprisoned in Jheend. On reading further into the paragraph, it seems that the head and front of his offending was a reply of his to a letter (which he got from a soldier) applying to him for advice as to the desirability or otherwise of his entering the service of the Jheend Rajah and leaving the army. I must here state that some time ago the Rajah started a Bagpipe Band, and he then advertised in the *Delhi Gazette* for a Pipe Bandmaster. I applied for the situation and was to get it, provided I came with the certificate of my discharge. I then wrote and explained that I could not get my discharge without receiving an acknowledgment of employment; but His Highness's Secretary did not seem to know properly what I meant. By this time my application for discharge was in the O. R., and having heard that there was a Eurasian bandmaster, named Davis, at Sungroor (His Highness's residence), I wrote to one Mr. Davis[1] to see if he could get me an acknowledgment of employ, as I thought the Secretary did not understand the purport of my letters. I received an answer from Mr. Davis telling me that I would lose all former service and claim to pension (which any one will tell you is nothing). It was a most dreadful place—bad quarters, no meat, no dhobie, no dare ; in fact nothing to be had, and if I came I would rue it all the days of my life. He also used the most disrespectful language in respect of His Highness. I wondered how a man of his abilities managed to stay so long in a place such as he represented it to be, but being (as regards salary) what I considered a good opening for me, I went to Sungroor to see His Highness to judge for myself. The food was good, and the quarters first-rate. On the 20th inst Mr. Davis was jealous of any European having any employment at Sangroor but himself ; in fact, to show his disposition, this European British subject did not open his mouth to me while there, though I passed him on several occasions. I may also state that I have men with me from Sungroor that left it considerably less than four months since, and Mr. Davis was not then a prisoner. I left Sungroor on the 12th of April. I may conclude by saying that through the receipt of Mr. Davis's letter I considered my application for my discharge, but since I have seen the place I intend to take the situation as soon as possible.

BRITISH SOLDIER.

21st August, 871.

[1] DELHI, 24th August 1871.

DEAR SIR,—Having noticed in the *Delhi Gazette* of the 22nd instant an extract from the *Mofussilite* relative to Mr. Davis, bandmaster, late of the Rajah of Jheend's service, I avail myself of the opportunity, through the medium of your columns, to notice portions of the remarks there offered. In the beginning of 1869 Mr. Davis was personally invited by Major-General R. G. Taylor, C.B., C.S.I., then Commissioner of the Umballa Division, to accept the appointment of Instructor to the Band of His Highness the Rajah of Jheend. Mr. Davis at this time was in the employ on business at Lahore, and was doing well. He, however, thought proper to accept the appointment, and engaged with His Highness. The success with which Mr. Davis brought on the band, the satisfaction it gave, and the general opinion that His Highness up to date, is well known in the Jheend State and to those officers who had connection with the State, and has elicited high encomiums from British officers in the possession of Mr. Davis go far to show the excellent character he has ever borne. The sole charge brought against Mr. Davis appears to be the writing of a letter to the then Mogror or Sungroor, advising him to pause and think before he took such a decided step as to leave Government service, which was a sure and certain one, leave all his comrades, lose all claim to pension, to take up an uncertain appointment, to come to a place where he would have no company, and, as the *Mofussilite* states, "be badly fed, badly housed, and badly paid." Indeed, as far as the remarks badly fed and badly housed are concerned, I can from personal knowledge corroborate the statement, which will be borne out by all Europeans who have visited "Sungroor" otherwise than the Rajah's guests. The last remark of being badly paid may have originated from the fact that, while in the employ of Mr. Davis there was a discussion between the Mogror and Europeans engaged within the last year or so by the Rajah has been limited to Rs. 100. To quote a couple of instances, I will add that in the room of a Mr. Roberts who commanded His Highness's Cavalry came on at a salary of Rs. 200, a Mr. Johnston was engaged on Rs. 60 per mensem—I believe his salary rising to 100. Then again the man Boodrie, who (the *Mofussilite* holds) drew Rs 450 a month at one time, and which he really is in fact, with the exception that he drew only Rs. 400 a month, has now been re-engaged by the Rajah on a salary similar to that drawn by Johnston, the present commandant, as he is designated, of His Highness's Cavalry regiment. The *Mofussilite* does not care to dwell on the cause of Mr. Boodrie's having been *compelled* to leave the Jheend State, nor do I consider it desirable to shock the modesty of your fair friends by giving a detail of their circumstances of the case, more especially as it does not bear on the present matter. I simply bring these examples forward to show that the remarks made by Mr. Davis in the letter of advice were not unfounded or without reason. Mr. Davis besides told McGregor that if he was really anxious to come into the Rajah's service, he might "secure a deed of agreement" as appears in the *Indian Public Opinion*. This letter was in reply to a letter from McGregor in asking Mr. Davis's opinion, and it is for the public to judge whether the advice was ill. The *Mofussilite* has again been made to believe that Mr. Davis had private motives for, it says, "Mr. Davis was then sent for and questioned that he was the writer of the letter, and his motives for so doing was simply to deter Mr McGregor from entering His Highness's service, as he was afraid lest his own services may be dispensed with." Mr. Davis had no reason to deny a letter written by him, which may not have been meant for other eyes than those of Mr. McGregor, considering that it was strictly private. The means by which the contents of the letter was brought to the notice of the Rajah is doubtful, though the *Mofussilite* holds that the letter was handed up by McGregor, and though I may be mistaken, I believe Mr. Davis was placed under arrest some time before McGregor's visit. It is indeed anything but likely that Mr. Davis should have feared for his appointment, considering that McGregor is but a Pipe Major, and during my experience I must admit that I never heard of a Pipe Major being a Band-Master ; indeed, you will come across one case in a hundred where a man who has served through his life in a Pipe Band is able and qualified to make a perfect master for an English military band. On the strength of all this, the Rajah took upon himself to order Mr. Davis and his family into *close confinement*, confiscated all his property, deprived of the common necessaries of life, and, not allowing him either to receive means of correspondence, not allowing him either to receive or send a single line (thus succeeding in keeping the matter dark for four months), allowing him no trial, giving him no hearing, *nor yet representing the matter to Government*. This seems indeed very summary procedure. The *Mofussilite* states that Mr. Davis has been released and his property restored, which, if a fact, I may add that it is a matter of surprise that Mr. Davis should be kept close prisoner for four months, and the Rajah did not think it necessary to have suddenly he finds the matter blazed up in the public papers, a case that he was keeping dark exposed to the public, though every precaution had been adopted to prevent the matter from going out of the State. Probably it also reached His Highness's ears that Government had been moved in the matter ; therefore the very best course to follow would be to release Mr. Davis against whom no offence can be brought home, whether guilty or not guilty. As an Englishman I write in behalf of a brother Englishman and a British subject, and consider that the Rajah exceeded his powers—nay abused it—when he detained a European, though an *employé* of his, for any length of time without notifying the fact to Government—an example which may be repeated if the English Government will permit such tyrannical acts to pass by unnoticed.

26th August.

On very reliable information received this morning, I am in a position to contradict the *Mofussilite* as far as the statement regarding Mr. Davis's release is concerned. Up to 22nd instant, Mr. Davis was, and may now be, a prisoner of the Rajah of Jheend, and the guard over him has even been strengthened for this second act of guilt that Mr. Davis has committed in availing himself of the opportunity of making public the matter of his unauthorized and unjust confinement. Indeed I feel sure the English public will *one* voice exclaim that the conduct of the Rajah of Jheend calls for immediate and strict Government notice.

It would be but a trifling mark of Government displeasure if His Highness was prevented from engaging Europeans in his State, if such was the treatment in store for them.

ENGLISHMAN.

A Mosquito taper is a Pittsburg invention. It creates such a smell while burning that mosquitoes ask to be excused. It drives human beings outdoors also, which is its only defect.

A Kansas lady went to a theatre and handed the man in the box-office a fine tooth-comb, having mistaken it for her ticket, which she left at home. The doorkeeper told her she could not comb in.

TAXATION IN INDIA AND THE DECREASING VALUE OF SILVER.

(*Englishman*, August 25.)

The English papers, particularly the *Spectator*, have recently dwelt on a new danger which threatens our Indian Empire. It is impossible to disguise the fact that we are attempting a policy of novel and miscellaneous taxation, such as the Company never ventured on. The concurrent testimony of the whole non-official mofussil community in Lower Bengal, with the recently published declarations of the district officers in the North-West, places it beyond doubt that during the last eighteen months our authority in India has undergone, if not an unjustifiable, at least a most perilous strain. About this fact there can be no further question. The explanation of the necessity for such measures is a more complex problem, and it is one to which as this moment Indian writers, both here and at Home, appear with one consent to have devoted their attention. One School of Economists believes that the need for miscellaneous taxation arises from the laxity with which the land revenue has been treated. Had we properly conserved, they say, this least burdensome, least uncongenial, and most customary of Indian imposts, we should not now have been compelled to harass the country with an income-tax. How far this may be true we shall take a future opportunity to enquire. But meanwhile we would point out the great fundamental and constantly intensifying source of financial difficulty in India. We shall show that, apart from all merely fiscal questions, the English in India are inevitably in a position in which they must go on indefinitely increasing the public burdens. This, too, independently of the cost of increased efficiency in the administration. Without adding a single judge or commissioner or officer of any sort to the civil list, without undertaking a single one of the costly public works which a tropical country so urgently requires, without allowing a rupee for an additional soldier or for bringing our *matériel* and war up to the standard of the day, the Indian Government would nevertheless find, at the end of each ten years, the revenue which sufficed at the beginning of the decade altogether insufficient at the close of it.

The truth is, that a lakh of rupees in 1850 represented a great deal more than a lakh of rupees in 1860, and a lakh of rupees in 1860 represented a great deal more than it did in 1870. Silver has lost its purchasing power to a degree that even careful observers do not appreciate, and which, without being able to produce irrefragable evidence, no one would venture to assert. The process has been going on ever since European trade began in the sixteenth century to pour its annual influx of silver into India. In the first place, we propose to examine the value of this metal at distant periods, and then to conclude our review with such facts touching the history of prices during the past twenty years.

The value of silver may be estimated either in gold, or in commodities, where these form a popular currency, or in the staple food of the country. From the gold and silver coins of Jalal-ud-din and Ala-ud-din in the thirteenth century, numismatists have established that the value of the two metals was that of silver to one of gold. This rate continued with fluctuations till the time of Akbar, when it was officially fixed by the Mint officers at 9·4 of silver to one of gold ; and when the East India Company made its first voyage in 1601-1610, the supercargoes found that the practical market value was exactly 10 to 1. This is the rate which the Reverend Samuel Purchas, the historiographer to the Company, has recorded in his collection of its voyages published in 1625. As the Dutch, English, and Portuguese companies continued to send their yearly freights of silver to the East, the value of that metal gradually fell. A hundred years afterwards, the rate accepted in mercantile calculations in Bengal was 15 ounces of silver to one of gold, and in the middle of the eighteenth century even this was found to be too high. In 1766 the Indian authorities in fixing the exchange, estimated it at 1 of pure gold to 14 of silver, and in 1806 Lord Valentia, in his Travels, was on the other hand too high, and three years later, they reduced the rate to 1 of gold to 14·8 of silver. This seems to have erred on the opposite side, and Sir James Stewart, in a little work written for the Company in 1772, seventy years ago, in fact, before the Company had accepted fact that the true rate was 1 of gold to 15 of silver, and this is the proportion which Adam Smith gave in 1784 as the one which practically obtained in Bengal. In the course of the last century the value of silver has thus depressed in gold had fallen fifty per cent. in India. This phenomenon was the more striking from the fact that in the Asiatic countries which had not been affected by the enormous production in Europe, the ratio of the two metals remained almost stationary. In Japan in the middle of the last century, the proportion in Japan was 1 of gold to 8 of silver, while in China and most of the other markets of Eastern trade the value of the two metals was 10 or at most 12 ounces of silver to an ounce of gold.

When estimated in the staple food of the country, the decrease in the purchasing power of silver becomes still more marked. For it must not be lost sight of that gold has also had an influence upon the opening of the European trade, and that the decrease in the ratio of the two metals does not, therefore, express the whole fall in the value of silver. In Northern India the Emperors from time to time officially promulgated the retail price of food, the most important staple of the country. Under Ala-ud-din (1303-1315) the rate thus authoritatively fixed for barley was 4 *jitals* per *man* of 28·8lbs. avoirdupois, or a little under six pence per hundredweight. The official rate remained the same in the tariffs of Firuz Shah (1351-1388). In no sooner did the tide of European trade begin to flow than the purchasing power of silver fell, and barley under Akbar (1556-1605) rose to nine pence half-penny per hundredweight. The price has gone on steadily rising since then, till in the famine of 1869-70, under these various tariffs applied, a fair and rather cheap average rate for barley is considered 3s. 6d. per hundredweight. Within five centuries therefore, the purchasing power of silver, as estimated in the cheap food-grain of Upper India, has fallen to a quarter of its value. In the days of Akbar a rupee of wage per mensem in the fourteenth century could buy as much barley for his family as a labourer earning seven rupees a month can now.

This extraordinary fall in the value of silver is not confined to any one part of India, or to any particular food-grain. To take the opposite end, Bengal—and a province which has until very lately been free from the temporary disturbing influences of local English enterprise—we find that the purchasing power of silver is even more marked in Orissa. The Uriya princes did not attempt to fix the price of food with anything like the precision which the northern emperors affected, but they kept an official register, and a great famine afflicted that unhappy province and the price to which grain rose during several of these calamities is recorded in the Palm-leaf Archives of Jagannath. The prices are given in cowries, the universal currency of Orissa in the ordinary price of food, and one of the early English Commissioners in the province obtained a paper setting forth the usual rates under the Gangetic dynasty, 1132-1534 A. D. The sums are expressed in cowries, which were the circulating medium. Reducing the number of cowries in rupees, the price of unhusked paddy would be 1¼ths of a penny, or just under two pence a hundredweight. But the value of silver has fallen as regards cowries, as with rupees, since 1803, when it was taken as officially fixed to regulate the exchange between cowries and rupees when we obtained the province in 1803, the price of unhusked paddy under the Gangetic dynasty would be 1¼d or a penny per hundredweight. On the other hand, we go to the opposite extreme, and take the ancient traditional exchange between cowries and silver, the price would be reduced to a little over a penny per hundredweight. A penny hundredweight per cwt. is the highest rate that we can fairly arrive at as the ordinary price of paddy in Orissa between the twelfth and sixteenth centuries. At present the rate greatly varies in the towns, but six annas per Cuttack rupee may be assumed as the rate of the unhusked maund equals 105/80, or 1½d of the ordinary maund of 82lbs., a very cheap rate for unhusked paddy may be taken at one shilling per hundredweight. This, it must be remembered, is the local rate in Orissa for paddy on the field in a good year. Yet it is eight times the price of the same grain in the same locality four hundred years ago. A similar result is found in Northern India, the purchasing power of silver has decreased to one-seventh of what it formerly was, in Orissa it has fallen to one-eighth.

We shall explain hereafter how the case stands when the value of silver is estimated in cowries or the popular currency. But it must be manifest to every one that in order that the English Government should have an equal spending power as compared with the early Mughul emperors, it must raise from seven to eight times their revenue. This would be the case even if it is administered entirely by native officials, and is quite independent of the increased cost of ruling, as we have to rule, by means of imported labour. Yet in the most important of our sources of income, the Land Revenue, we have in some parts on this side of India practically accepted the valuation made under Akbar three hundred years ago. Throughout all Bengal Proper we took as our standard what the country could pay after half a century of anarchy, and within a few years of a great famine which stripped it of one-third of its inhabitants. We have declared that this standard shall continue in perpetuity, the result of our demand regardless of the fact that the rupees in which that demand is expressed have completely altered their value. Assuming that we now conserve the Land Revenue to the utmost, it is hopeless to expect that revenue shall continue able to defray even the same charges of administration for which it formerly sufficed. So much for the decreased purchasing power of silver at distant periods in Indian history. We shall show that the decrease is going on at this moment at an accelerated speed, and whether compared with the popular currency of cowries or with the price of food, the revenues of India are daily becoming more and more inadequate to maintain the cost of administering India.

THE RIGHTS OF THE STATE IN THE LAND.

(*Pioneer.*)

We know of no instance in which the persistent misapplication of ideas and phrases in the discussion of a subject has led to more misconception in thought and error in action than in the series of transactions with respect to Indian land tenures and revenue. Not that we have any intention of passing a sweeping condemnation on all the acts of Government in relation to these subjects. Far from that ; we believe that, whatever may be thought of the theories in favour during late years, the practice has been fairly good. No one who has read the history of our early attempts at administration in India but must have seen that it is a history of disastrous blunders, and that even at the present day we have not with one accord begun to think rightly on a matter of such political importance. One of our greatest errors has doubtless been the assumption of the existence of a perfect analogy between rights of property as understood in India and as understood in England ; another, that it was possible by historical research or local inquiries to arrive at any theory of land tenure universally applicable to all cases even in the limited area of the North-West Provinces. Thus, though it was clear that no party, either the State, the zemindar, or the cultivator, was sole proprietor of the soil, in the English sense of the word, the object of all our inquiries was to find out who was the most essential party in English proprietor in fee simple. This determined, we forthwith proceeded to invest him with all the appropriate rights ; nor at the present day are persons wanting who have their arguments concerning these subjects on those old erroneous premises. But though on the one hand no native lawyer, Hindu or Mahomedan, had ever laid down any rules as to rights in land, and though the native Governments may have contented themselves with exacting a share of the gross produce according to their requirements, it is impossible to deny that there were rights in land, vague perhaps and undefined, but still sanctioned by long prescription, and with which the State, so long as it obtained its revenue, seldom interfered. Mr. Bennet, in his report on the Family History of the chief Clans in the Roy Bareilly District, has well remarked that for the last 400 years there have been two Governments, "the imperial Mahomedan and the local Hindu, of which the latter was most elastic, most intimately connected with the people, and, historically, by far the most important." From the written chronicles of the former we learn little as to the relation of the people to the soil, beyond the method of assessing and collecting the land-revenue ; the unwritten annals of the latter are the only source of knowledge on this subject. Before the Mahomedan conquest under the Hindu Rajas, traditions tells us that in the North-West Provinces Kshatri clans were, almost indeed to the exclusion of other races, in possession of the soil. At the present day the zemindars of nearly half of these provinces are of that class, and doubtless under the Kshatri kings of Kanouj and Delhi their power must have been much greater. If we further assume, which we think we may fairly do, that the Kshatri Government of that age was conducted in a similar manner to that of the existing Rajput States, we may conclude that a kind of feudal system was in force in which there was a class of nobles, each governing a fief (the revenue of which may have been assigned to him or not) and bound to assist his suzerain with his armed levies. Under these would be the village communities, paying revenue either to the former class or to the king direct, probably cultivating their lands by the aid of low-caste slaves, and never relinquishing them except under the stress of war or famine. The demeanour of the Mahomedan Government towards the constitution of Hindu society seems to have been one of almost complete indifference. Its theory was no doubt entirely despotic, and the Emperor considered himself as lord of the soil. In practice, however—except by occasionally granting assignments of Government revenues which had the effect of making the assignee a sort of prince in his district, and thus proportionally depressing the more ancient superior occupants of the land, and by exacting a very large share of the produce—they, as far as we can make out, were in the habit of leaving the people to manage their affairs pretty much in their own way.

The organization for the collection of revenue was either superadded to the structure of the Hindu polity, or it was carried out through the old chiefs of that polity. In the latter case the effect was to secure the Rajput nobleman in his ancestral position ; in the former, to reduce him to that of an ordinary village zemindar. From the existence of Rajput chiefs of long descent at the present day, some still in possession of their ancient high position, others depressed but clinging to their hereditary titles and receiving the respect of their neighbours, as well as from the fact of the large number of existing village zemindars of that race, we may fairly infer two things,—first, the continuity of the Hindu land system under their Mahomedan rulers ; and, second, that the Mahomedan Government never systematically attempted to treat its Hindu subjects as tenants-at-will, but either through policy or weakness endured the existence of a class of men whose position as regards the land would be much more accurately defined by the phrase "landed proprietors" than that of middlemen. Thus as a matter of fact, however much oppression may have been suffered by the cultivating communities, custom seems to have secured them in the occupancy of their lands, and whatever may have been the origin of the great zemindar or taluqdar—whether he was the descendant of an ancient Hindu princely family or of a lowborn Government official—practically he had obtained the position of a landlord, and, as against the Government, that of an *hereditary* farmer in its revenues and semi-independent ruler of a district.

The relative position of these three claimants, as we may call them, was nowhere defined and nowhere exactly the same, either with respect to their rights and duties towards each other or to the land, though, if we may judge by the later history of Oudh, the tendency of events was towards the establishment of a powerful territorial aristocracy, the members of which should be practically independent of the supreme government, and with unlimited power in their own districts. However this may have been, our officials soon decided the question by delivery to the persons, who on inquiry they considered to be best entitled to them, almost as full rights in the soil as belonging to an English landowner. Before these freshly-defined rights, all those vague shadowy claims of land, in the fulness of time might have obtained form and substance, vanished, and their possessors were left with empty hands, and too often, we fear, with hearts full of a sense of injustice. We do not find fault with what was then done. No English Government could possibly govern like a native state, and it is absolutely necessary to define all rights in the soil, and to declare the legal position of its occupants. But we do blame those persons in the present day, who would silently revolutionize the state of things then constituted, under cover of the theory that the Government is sole owner of the soil, and that all rent receivers between it and the cultivator are but middlemen. As a matter of theory even, it is doubtful if the Mahomedan Government ever considered itself owner of the soil in our sense of the term, and as a matter of fact it is certain that it never systematically acted on such belief. Though thinking ourselves, with Sir H. Maine, that "it would have been better if our Government had not abandoned the historical mode of dealing, and had chosen the social and economical principles on which it intended to act in settling the country, and had adhered to them until their political unsoundness was established"—we consider that the results of our early researches have actually established certain social and economical principles of action, and that it is clear that until their political unsoundness has been demonstrated we must continue to act on them. When that day arrives, it behoves a wise Government, taught by experience, to lay down new principles for the guidance of its officers and the information of its subjects.

We would protest with the utmost earnestness against the practice of those persons and journals who, by applying a theory which was never true to facts on which is founded a theory totally different, are now endeavouring to cause a revolution by an improper use of terms. A proprietary right in the native Government was always something more than a middleman, while we have expressly constituted him a proprietor. If, then, our revenue system has broken down, it behoves us to reconstitute it with exclusive regard to the best interests of the country. This we have as much right to do as any Government has to deal with the land for the benefit of the whole community, but the question must be discussed on its merits, and not solved in the dark under-cover of a false hypothesis and a misleading nomenclature.

OFFICERS OF THE INDIAN MILITARY SERVICE.

"A Not an Indian Officer" again writes to the *Pioneer* on the above subject. He says :—

My last letter on this subject (in the *Pioneer* of the 25th July) has been published as a letter "Non-Purchase." He appears to be somewhat ignorant of the positions, positive and relative, of the officers of the British and Indian Armies. First of all he acknowledges that officers doing duty with Native troops *are* better paid than those doing regimental duty with British troops. But he defends on the ground that the Staff officers of colonial corps get better paid than British line officers. As a matter of fact they *don't* get better paid. The rate of pay in the British line and colonial corps happens to be precisely the same. In some colonies there are colonial allowances, but these also are the same for both British and colonial corps. It would be about those officers who entered the Staff Corps from the British Army. These officers no doubt are as well off as those who have always been Indian officers ; but unfortunately they have ceased to belong to the British Army. I have only been comparing the lot of those who *are* Indian officers (no matter how appointed) with that of those who *are not*. It is no use for "Non-Purchase" to complain that officers of the British Army are eligible for staff appointments in India, while those of the Indian Army don't get staff appointments at home. The Indian officer is essentially an officer of a local service, an Asiatic service which does not serve in Europe. He has therefore no more claim to staff employment in England than to staff employment in Russia or Germany. When native Indian troops are employed at home, then no doubt their officers will be entitled to staff employment at home, and not till then.

"Non-Purchase" agrees with me as to the absurd disproportion between the numbers of field officers, captains, and subalterns, now existing in the Indian Army. This, though most objectionable, both from a military and a financial point of view, can hardly be considered as a grievance to individual officers. Better be a Major (even though unemployed) after 20 years' service than a Captain. He then suggests "allowing unemployed officers to serve at home on *on-full* pay." What does this mean ? The Staff Corps pay of a Colonel is Rs. 827-14 a month : half this, at 1s. 11d. per rupee, would be £40-13-4½—far more than the pay of a Colonel commanding a regiment at home. The Staff Corps pay of a Major is Rs. 640-14 : half this, at 1s. 11d. per rupee, would be £30-14-2—also rather more than a Colonel commanding a regiment at home. A Staff Corps officer becomes a Lieutenant-Colonel after 26 years' service. According to "Non-Purchase's" suggestion, he might retire on about £49) a year. A British officer, say a Lieutenant-Colonel, might retire on half pay after the same length of service on 12s. 6d. a day if a Cavalry officer, or 11s. if an Infantry one, *i. e.*, £228-2-6 or £200-15, or considerably less than *half* what "Non-Purchase" proposes for the Indian officer. Why, even as things stand, the Indian officer can retire on £292 a year after 24 years' service. If the British officer sells his commission, he may, if a Lieutenant-Colonel, get £6,000 or 7,000, *et toda tout* ; not a penny pension will he get in that case. He will probably have spent a very large proportion—perhaps the whole—of that amount in purchasing his way up, so that when he does sell he gets back little more than the capital he has advanced.

In the third paragraph of his letter "Non-Purchase" talks about the extension of service, and says he does not like it. This is one thing, and seems to look upon it as a grievance to those of the Indian. To this I reply that on the one hand the number of British officers is now much greater than it was in the days before the Mutiny, while that of the Indian officers is scarcely one-half what it was then. There is therefore ample room for transferring a large proportion of the employment from the latter officers to the one army to those of the other, without doing the slightest injustice to any one.

As for the f

THE AGINCOURT COURT-MARTIAL.

SIXTH DAY—TUESDAY, AUG. 1.

The Court-martial was resumed for the sixth time to-day.

Sub-Lieutenant John Edouard Bearcroft, belonging to the Minotaur, said the Agincourt was a little over four cables from the Minotaur at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 1st of July. He was watching her until she struck. When they first knew she had grounded she was a little abaft the beam of the Minotaur, about ½ to ¾ of a point. In that position her apparent distance from the Minotaur was about five cables. He read an angle of the sextant taken by Commander Durrant after she struck, and that made her six cables and a quarter off. That angle was taken two minutes after they were aware of the Agincourt striking. Up to that moment the Minotaur was moving ahead through the water.

Captain Coode—How far do you think the Minotaur was from the land at the time the Agincourt struck?

Lieutenant Bearcroft—From two-and-a-half to three miles.

The President—Did anybody else take the angle of the Minotaur after the former had struck besides Commander Durrant?

Lieutenant Bearcroft—Not to my knowledge.

Commander Francis Durrant, of the Minotaur, said—I took an angle of the Agincourt when she was ashore, but did not define her distance. I did not read off her distance proportioned to that angle on the proper table, nor did I hear anyone else do so. When I first saw the Agincourt after she was ashore she seemed to be about two points abaft the Minotaur's beam and about six cables distant.

Admiral Stewart—What did you do with the sextant you used?

Commander Durrant—I tried to read off the angle, but the microscope on the index-plate was adjusted at a different focus from mine, and was very stiff, so that I could not readily alter it. I asked Sub-Lieutenant Bearcroft if it was his sextant; on his replying that it was, I said, "You had better read off the angle, for I cannot." Something, I do not know what, diverted my attention for about five minutes. I then asked Mr. Bearcroft what the distance of the Agincourt was by the angle which I had taken. He said, "Six cables and a quarter." I was coming up the poop ladder when I heard Captain Wells say, "Agincourt has got a signal up." The signal mate immediately looked out the signal, which was "Run aground." I was standing by Staff-Commander Kiddle, who said, "I wonder what her distance is?" Seeing a sextant lying on the skylight I took it up and asked Staff-Commander Kiddle if he had not better take the angle. He did not answer me, and so I took the angle myself. I might have been on deck while the captain was at breakfast, but did not know the exact hour. Nothing was said to me with reference to the courses the ship was to steer. I had just come from the main deck as the ship struck.

Captain Beamish—If you had any further conversation with Staff-Commander Kiddle relative to our distance, will you be good enough to state what it was?

Commander Durrant—I do not remember having had any.

Lieutenant John William Brackenbury, Flag-Lieutenant to Vice-Admiral Wellesley, on board the Minotaur, said—On the morning of the 1st of July I had been watching the Agincourt between the time of forming line and 9-30, and when I left the deck at this time the Agincourt was in perfect station on our starboard beam, according to the signal made by the Admiral, "To form columns of divisions, the second division on the starboard side." I next saw her on shore. She was then about two points abaft the Minotaur's beam. I considered her to be about six cables off from the Minotaur at this time; this was from observation by my eye.

Admiral Heathcote—Can you tell me why the Vice-Admiral had the port column on that morning?

Lieutenant Brackenbury—It would have been the weather column after we got into the Straits; I don't know for certain, but I think that was the reason.

Admiral Heathcote—Were you actually on deck when the Agincourt first struck?

Lieutenant Brackenbury—No.

Lord John Hay—Were you on deck between 9-30 and the grounding of the Agincourt?

Lieutenant Brackenbury—I don't think so.

Captain Fellowes—What is the rule and custom on board the Minotaur for verifying the bearings or distance of the ships of the squadron?

Lieutenant Brackenbury—The sextants are kept on the poop, and angles taken whenever a ship is considered out of station.

Captain Fellowes—By whom, and how often?

Lieutenant Brackenbury—By myself, the signal mate, and the signal midshipman; they are taken according to circumstances.

Captain Fellowes—Is the Court to understand that no angles or bearings were taken by the officers you have mentioned that morning?

Lieutenant Brackenbury—When I left the deck the squadron was in perfect station, and the orders being very strict to report everything to me if off deck, and, no report having been made, I have no reason to suppose the squadron was ever out of station that morning.

Captain Fellowes—Then, in your opinion, the Agincourt was in her correct station at the time she took the ground?

Lieutenant Brackenbury—I cannot say. If the signal mate who was responsible on the poop was carrying out his duty strictly, which I have been in station, as he did not report the contrary to me.

Captain Foley—When the leader of the lee line is ordered to be four cables from the Vice-Admiral, and you come on deck and find the lee line is six cables off, do you not, as flag-lieutenant, report to the Vice-Admiral that the lee line is out of station, and would not the signal be made to keep station?

Lieutenant Brackenbury—Certainly. I myself keep a good look out; or, if off deck, insure such a good look out being kept that no ship is ever out of station by day or night without the Admiral's knowledge.

Captain Foley—Then do you feel certain in your own mind that when the Agincourt was right abeam of the Minotaur, just before she took ground, she was in her proper station—four cables from the Vice-Admiral.

Lieutenant Brackenbury—She cannot have been far out, else the eye of the signal officer on the look-out would have told him she was out of station, and her angle, if so considered, would have been taken, and a report been made to me.

Captain Foley—You have stated that when you came on deck you considered the Agincourt six cables off, and about two points abaft the starboard beam of the Minotaur. Do you attribute this extra two cables above her proper station to the fact that the Minotaur had forged ahead considerably, while the Agincourt was at the "still" on the rock?

Lieutenant Brackenbury—The real distance between the Minotaur and the Agincourt I don't know, merely judging by my eye, but at the time I certainly attributed excess of distance to our forging ahead.

Captain Jones—When you came on deck and found the Agincourt two points abaft the beam, how was the Warrior with regard to her bearings from you and distance from Agincourt?

Lieutenant Brackenbury—My attention was chiefly taken up by the Agincourt; to the best of my recollection the Warrior had put her helm to the starboard, and was steering out of the line.

The President—When you came on deck and saw the Agincourt on shore did the rest of the lee line, excepting her, appear to be in their respective positions as to bearings and distance with reference to the corresponding ships stationed abreast of them in the weather line.

Lieutenant Brackenbury—The weather line had forged ahead, and the Warrior and Northumberland were steering out of line as far as I could judge. My attention was almost entirely taken up by the Agincourt, and I could not take particular notice. I believe all the ships were in station before the accident.

Captain Beamish—If we had at any time before grounding been so much as two or three cables out of station, do you not think that steaming in such close order—four cables—the signal department of the Minotaur would have noticed it and reported it you?

Lieutenant Brackenbury—Being under steam and the columns closer than the usual prescribed order, I do not think the leader of the lee line could be so much out of station without a report being made.

Staff-Commander Knight—Supposing the Pearl Patch by the chart extends at least three-quarters of a cable to the southward of the part where we struck, how near do you consider the Minotaur to have been to it?

Lieutenant Brackenbury—I knew of the danger of the Pearl Rock, but where it was I did not know. I have stated the distance, I thought by eye we were from the Agincourt after I saw her on shore.

Witness was told this was not an answer, and he added—Not being on deck, or knowing the set of the current, I cannot say what distance we actually passed clear of the Pearl.

Lieutenant Henry Will m Ashleton Littledale, belonging to the Minotaur, said—About 10 o'clock on the 1st of July the Agincourt, as far I could judge, was in her station four cables from the starboard beam of the Minotaur, on board which ship I was officer of the watch. I took no angles of the ship, nor did I see anyone else do so before 10 o'clock, nor after that time. When I first saw her on shore five minutes after she struck—she was between two and three points abaft our beam, and, judging from the eye, between six and seven cables off. The Minotaur's head by compass was at the time S.W. by W. ½ W., and she was moving through the water at about four knots an hour. My attention was first drawn to the Agincourt being on shore by seeing her very much astern of her station, and I was told she was on shore.

By Admiral Heathcote—I was standing on the same bridge as officer of the watch with the staff-commander, was there the whole time I was officer of the watch, and yet never saw anyone taking angles, but the staff-commander was taking bearings continually. As officer of the watch, I knew of the existence of the Pearl Rock as a danger to be avoided.

By Admiral Stewart—Could say of his own knowledge that the bearings the staff-commander continually took were laid off on the chart. I do not remember that I actually saw them marked upon the chart. The staff-commander must have taken a bearing as the Agincourt struck, or within a minute; I saw him at the compass just before he came on the bridge to take the bearing. He then walked aft, and almost immediately afterwards I was ordered to stop the engines. I took charge of the deck that morning from Lieutenant Jephson, between 8-30 and 9. I was told by him

Admiral Stewart—Was any such remark made in your hearing before she struck?

Lieutenant Littledale—No.

Captain Foley—Just before the Agincourt struck you state you thin'k she was in station; state how many cables from you.

Lieutenant Littledale—I stated that she was in station at 10 o'clock. She would then be four cables off.

Captain Foley—As you were on deck, where was the Agincourt about 10-45—in station or out?

Lieutenant Littledale—I think she was about six cables off, but I took no angles.

Captain Foley—Is it not the custom in a flagship, as officer of the watch, under steam in a squadron, to tell off a midshipman of your watch to take angle of the lee line and report to you when the ships are out of station?—No, the signal staff do that.

How long before the ship struck did your captain come on deck?—I saw him on deck at least five minutes before she struck.

Just before the Agincourt struck did she appear to be "yawing" about with her helm?—I did not notice.

Do the signal staff report to the officer of the watch when ships are out of station, or only to the flag lieutenant?—In the daytime to the flag lieutenant only; at night to both.

You have stated that when the Agincourt grounded you saw her about two to three points abaft the starboard beam; when on that bearing how many cables was she off?—I thought about six or seven, but took no angles.

Then do you attribute the Agincourt being out of station to the fact of her grounding, as she was only six or seven cables from you when her bearing was two or three points abaft your starboard beam?—No; I think she was out of station before she struck.

In giving that opinion, have you made allowance for the Agincourt being on shore, and for the Minotaur answering a signal from her that she was aground, stopping your engines, and forging well ahead on the same course?—I think she was six cables off before she struck.

Admiral Stewart—Did the staff-commander of the Minotaur intimate to you that he wished to alter course, and did you send a message to the captain to that effect?—I believe the staff-commander went in to the captain before altering course; he told me afterwards, and the course was altered as the signal was hauled down.

Were you the officer who gave the order for the helm?—No; the staff-commander gave it.

But entirely with your knowledge and sanction as officer of the watch before the helm was altered?—Yes.

Captain Jones—Were the orders to stop the engines given through you?—Yes.

Did you know the Agincourt was on shore when the order was given to stop the engine?—No.

How long after was it before you knew of the reason for stopping the engines?—About two or three minutes.

As officer of the watch of the Minotaur how far did you consider you were going to pass the Pearl Shoal?—About a mile.

Allowing the Agincourt when on shore to be on the shoal, how far did you, in your judgment, actually pass from her when abeam of her?—About six cables.

Is there any doubt in your mind that the Agincourt got from two to three cables astern of her station through her being on shore, and the Minotaur still continuing to go through the water?—No.

If the Agincourt was six cables from the Minotaur before striking, would it have been your duty to take any notice of that fact, knowing that you were passing a danger, according to your own showing, only four cables beyond her?—No.

Captain Coode—You had access to the chart, and knew the position of the Pearl Shoal. Did you consider the starboard division had ample room to clear it on the course you were steering?—I did not lay courses off on the chart, and I have no reason to doubt that the course I was ordered to steer was a safe one.

Did you, as officer of the watch, at any time shortly previous to the grounding of the Agincourt, assure yourself of the position of the Minotaur?—No.

Captain Beamish—When you observed, as you state, that we were two cables out of station at 10-40, did you call any one's attention to the fact?—No.

Staff-Commander Moore Watts, recalled, said that by the Minotaur's bearings taken at 10-45 it appeared that she was nearly eight cables off the Pearl Shoal. She had passed the nearest part of the shoal at that time. By the Monarch's bearings at the same time it appeared that she must have passed at a distance of between six and seven cables. He made no allowance for the current between the time of the Minotaur's bearing being taken and the Agincourt grounding. He did not deduce the fact from the track of the Minotaur and the Agincourt that one had kept a regular bearing and distance from the other.

In answer to Captain Beamish, witness said if it had been proved in evidence from the angle taken shortly after the Agincourt grounded that the Minotaur was about six and a half cables off and two points before the Agincourt's beams, the conclusions they had arrived at as to the distances of the Minotaur from the Rock would be considerably modified.

In answer to Staff-Commander Knight, the witness said the points used at 10-45 by the Minotaur were Garcin and Carnero Points in line, and Europa Point by bearing. Neither of these points were ordered to be used in sailing directions as marks by day for clearing the Pearl Rock. The Europa Lighthouse was given in the sailing directions as a guide by night. He should think Europa Point as reliable a bearing as Tarifa Lighthouse, the object pointed out in the sailing directions. By the Minotaur's bearings at night she would have been in a safe position. The Agincourt would not. In fact, all the lee line were in danger. Witness had he been navigating the Minotaur would have used the same bearings as the staff-commander of that vessel did, as they were as good as any that could be used. The bearings taken by the Agincourt at 10-30 were quite as reliable.

Captain the Hon. Care Glyn, of the Warrior, said he first became aware of the grounding of the Agincourt by her having stopped her engines. St. Roque town was well open off Cabrita Point; Tarifa Lighthouse was not open of the Acebuch Rocks. The Warrior's distance from the Agincourt was 2¼ cables. The nearest points of the Spanish shore appeared to him at least a mile distant. The Warrior, second in lee line, and the Hercules, second in weather line, were exactly abreast when the Agincourt stopped. The state of the atmosphere that morning made objects appear further off than they were, and this affected his estimate of the distance the Spanish shore was off the lee column, which on going on board Agincourt that evening he found was considerably nearer than he had estimated. The Agincourt appeared from the Warrior's deck from the Minotaur. The Agincourt's station appeared very carefully kept all that morning. When the Agincourt stopped he had 18 fathoms in the starboard chains of the Warrior. The tide was running where the Warrior was about E.S.E. The weather was fair, and they were going with the stream. The tide was entirely different where the Agincourt went aground; it was running in eddies, setting her towards the Spanish shore. The witness thought course steering risky, if not dangerous. The speed was dangerous. He did not communicate these doubts to any other persons. They had altered the course three times in one hour by signal, and expected ships at times to find out for themselves. If the tide had run fair E.S.E. through the Straits, though the ships would pass Pearl Shoal about two cables, he thought the starboard column standing in dangerous proximity to Pearl Rock. He called the attention of the staff-commander and the lieutenant of the watch as to the position of the Pearl Rock. He was more apprehensive of the slow speed of the ship setting vessels in shore than of actual danger. Of course in squadron steering he most decidedly would not have felt justified in hauling out of the line of the steam squadron in close order. He did not feel justified in making a signal of ships standing into danger, in the presence of two flag officers and a senior captain, the Warrior being at the time in no immediate danger. He did not think under the circumstances, it being broad daylight, and with the force of wind, and three ships under steam in close order, it would be his duty if he felt the ship standing on a dangerous course, with the Admiral ahead, to signal to that effect. He thought if the senior officers sailing ahead of him in line did not observe marks of danger near the squadron, he would warn them by signal. He would not alter his course until orders were given by the senior officer, unless the danger was imminent to his own ship. In his opinion as they approached the Pearl Shoal the ships on the starboard division were set much towards the Spanish shore. The tides were different round the shoal to what they were where the Agincourt was. His opinion, without a knowledge of the tides as they were, and allowing for what he thought they were, was that the starboard column would have passed the Pearl Rock about two cables on the starboard hand. The Warrior would not have also grounded on the Pearl Rock if not hauled out, as the witness knew where the Pearl Rock was. There were 18 fathoms under the Agincourt's stern. He did not think at any time of having a signal ready, saying they were going into danger. Under many circumstances when in line ahead he would make a signal to the leader if he felt they were in close proximity to the land, but the circumstances warranting this did not occur in this case. Certainly he did not think two cables a safe distance to have his ship led from a sunken rock, where there was a strong current running. He would on the morning in question, as an independent captain of a single ship bound for the westward, have steered a safer course with regard to the Pearl Shoal than the starboard division did. He attributed the grounding of the Agincourt to the course, W.S.W. was too much inshore. He was of opinion that those who set the course imagined that the usual current that sets through the gut at Gibraltar would have taken the ships on the starboard bow and set them to the eastward. The reverse of this was the case, and the Agincourt evidently had a strong tide on the port bow as she approached the Pearl Rock, and the slow speed the ship was going set her broadside on the edge of the shoal. He believed if a higher rate of speed had been maintained the accident would have been avoided. The squadron might certainly have steered more to southward at the speed they were going, but the intention of steering to an inshore course must have been to get out of the stream. The Warrior was navigated by leading marks given in the sailing directions for use by day during six months. Staff-Commander Knight served under him in the Agincourt when she led the lee line at sea. His navigation and attention were always such as to merit his entire satisfaction and approval. On several occasions Staff-Commander Knight had called his attention to the position of the leader of the lee line, and the difficulty of keeping station and navigating ships as the courses were always given from the senior officer's ship.

The Court then adjourned until to-day.

Reasons for Preferring to Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—On the important question of the right kind of Cod liver Oil to be administered, Dr. Edward Smith, F.R.S., many years one of the Physicians to the Brompton Hos-

ENGLISH RESPECTABILITY AND THE COMMUNE.

(Frederic Harrison in the Fortnightly Review.)

To those who watch with anxiety the future, there is something appalling in the spirit with which the movement of the Commune has been judged. It is true that it was something new in political experience; but at most its ideal was that of government by and for the working classes. An ideal one-sided and extravagant it might be; but when we reflect for how many centuries, and in how many societies, all power has been wielded by the rich or the great in their own exclusive interests, it is an ideal not so entirely preposterous. Yet the attempt, even before a single act by which to judge it, was looked on by the respectability of Europe with transports of rage. Language was exhausted in flinging epithets at the leaders, and literature hurried forth to drown them in calumny. Some of the most honourable, cultivated, and, indeed, some of the richest men in Paris, were spoken of only as "obscene miscreants." That men who had once been working men should undertake—nay, even succeed—in the affairs of State was received with a howl, in which amazement struggled with rage. Before a building had been burnt, or a hostage shot, before the Commune had committed a single act of violence, the friends of order throughout Europe were devoting them to destruction with a hate that was simply fiendish. It was as if the horses had made an insurrection against men, had harnessed human teams in their carts and ploughs, and successfully established a Houyhnhnm Government. Our Yahoos howled with rage. It was the frenzy which seizes a white population when their black slaves grow insubordinate. That wretched workmen should set foot on the Elysian fields of luxury; that they should disturb the very gaieties of the season; that, in the pursuit of a more moral and just world, they should disarrange the charm of the pleasantest city in Europe—all this, in the eyes of the silken puppets who call themselves Society, was an outrage worthy of death. That in their mad death-fury they should destroy the very scenes of revelry, and leave for years to come a black sceptre looming over the gay procession of Fashion, marked them to be fiends in human shape, for whom death was too good, who should be reserved, said one of our army organs, "for vivisection in the interests of science."

Few things of late have revealed how inhuman is the principle of our modern distinctions of class more clearly than this Satanic outburst of rage which the rich have shown towards the poor. It is the character of the refined luxury and the selfish power which are the modern result of wealth, to breed indifference to mankind, till it passes into utter cruelty of nature. At the decline of the Roman world under the influence of luxury and slavery, this spirit had reached its perfection. The gratification of every whim at any cost of human suffering was the mark of the fine gentleman or the fine lady. An emperor fattened his lampreys on live slaves. A great lady would have her slave-girl dragged for misplacing a curl or breaking a vase. We have seen this same temper to-day. They who have met an insurrection against the selfishness of wealth with the malignant hatred of the slave-owner, are the legitimate heirs of the corrupt Roman society. For them any who break their dream of enjoyment are the enemies of God and man, and the destruction of their tapestries and their cookery is scarcely avenged by the massacre of a whole population.

It is melancholy to reflect how the great and noble name of Art has been degraded by those who oftenest use it. True Art is a social, humanising, and purifying power. That only is worthy of the name which unites men in one common enjoyment, abolishes the barriers created by brute wealth, and soars beyond the separations of class, nation, or language. Its mission is to make the whole world kin, and its dignity is that all that is human is akin to it. It is the very degradation of Art to be the mere lackey of wealth, to embitter and not to brighten the contrasts of life, to turn for *brica-a-brac* is not Art. The knowledge of a Jew broker is not culture. A craze after upholstery and tapestries, the collecting of unique pots and rare carvings, if it but minister to the self-love of luxurious living, if it instil a contemptuous antipathy towards those who know not these things, if it make men and women more selfish, exclusive, idle, is not a blessing but a curse.

CRICKET.

(Saturday Review.)

The writer of *Cricketers in Council*, one of the latest additions to the literature of cricket, has pointed out how materially the practice of the game is at variance with the strict letter of the law. Therein lies the strength as well as the weakness of cricket. Its laws have no pretensions to scientific arrangement or accuracy of expression. Their language is often confused, often ambiguous, sometimes unintelligible, and not unfrequently the one law contradicts another. They are, however, so as to leave innumerable loopholes for objections and evasions. In country matches, where an innings is hardly ever got through without some opportunity occurring for raising a quibble, plenty of players are found ready to take advantage of the chance. Win, tie, or wrangle is too often the maxim of the opposing parties, and a free fight the not unfrequent upshot of the day's play. This is the weak point of cricket under its present laws; its strength lies in the good feeling created by the generous concessions made, and the mutual desire shown in such matches as that between the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge to act not according to the letter but the spirit of the rules. Last year, for instance, the match was won and lost by an act of courtesy. When Oxford wanted two runs to win and had three wickets to fall, it was already three, if not five minutes past the time appointed for drawing stumps. If the law had been strictly observed, the three men would have gone in the next moment, and, as a matter of course, the runs would have been obtained. It seemed already however, to give their antagonists the trouble of coming on the ground a third day merely that two runs might be got, and so, in a shockingly bad light and under the eyes of ten thousand spectators, the anything but dauntless three were sent forth, and were bowled out with three consecutive balls. So in the Eton and Harrow match a few years ago, when one of the batsmen was stupidly and wrongly given out by the umpire, he was courteously invited by the other side to resume his place at the wickets. Of course the offer could not be accepted, and, indeed, the hubbub and tumult on that well-remembered occasion was wholly unjustifiable, the first axiom of cricket being that the umpire's decision is final, though, as is truly asserted by the gentleman or gentlemen who write or wrote under the *nom de plume* of "Thomsonby," not irrevocable—a fact of which umpires are aware. The privilege of revising their decisions is one of which they might frequently avail themselves with great advantage. Undoubtedly one great cause of the cavilling and squabbling at country matches is the manifest incapacity of county umpires to do their duty, and, further, the peculiar accidents of many rural grounds lead occasionally to very queer cricket points. The specimens which "Thomsonby" has given, in *Cricketers in Council*, of odd incidents of the game might easily be multiplied and embodied in a treatise on the casuistry of cricket. Take the question, for instance, as to when a batsman is extinguished from obstacles. When the ball is hit to a boundary, it becomes *ipso facto* dead, and the batsman cannot afterwards be given out under any circumstances; but if, as is often the case on country grounds, there are obstacles, such as trees, not acknowledged as boundaries, the case is, or ought to be, quite different. The ball does not become dead by hitting such obstacles, and therefore, strictly speaking, the batsman can be fairly caught out off them. But we are certain that, if any umpire gave a man out under such circumstances, his decision would provoke a very unpleasant feeling.

Again, if, after playing a ball, the batsman should slip forward and fall with his hand on the ball, he would clearly be out under Law XXIII., but few umpires would be stern enough to dismiss him for such an accident. The well-known story of the man who played a ball into his own pocket, and who, being unable (under the last-named law) to take it out himself, ran away with the whole eleven in chase, "Thomsonby" regards as apocryphal. Curiously enough we witnessed a match not a month ago where a similar incident occurred. The wicket-keeper, however, either through ignorance or excess of courtesy, quietly took the ball out of the batsman's pocket, and then rolled it back to the bowler along the ground without making any appeal to the umpire. But if the batsman had run away and the field had given chase, we should like to know what limit of time would be allowed for effecting his capture. If he was fleet of foot and took a strong line across country, the progress of the game might be indefinitely postponed. Or, by divesting himself of his offending coat, and throwing it on the ground, would he escape, or must the ball actually touch earth, free from all intermediate substance? There are numerous other points such as leg-byes, lost balls, and hitting one's own wicket, on which equally curious questions may be raised. We suggest one, and pass on. The batsman plays the ball in such a manner that it is likely to run into his wicket. That he may hit or kick it away from his wicket if he can we all know; but then he often runs the risk of knocking the ball off with his foot or his hat. Might he drop his bat and seize the stumps with both hands so as to prevent the balls falling off when the ball reaches the wicket? There is a law against handling the ball, but none against handling the stumps; and if a man is quick enough with his hands to save his bails from being knocked off, he is acting quite within the letter of the rules. These are not mentioned the most fruitful cause of cricket disputes—the leg-shout before wicket. We not only agree with "Thomsonby," that "an appalling number of wrong decisions under this law are given by umpires," but we firmly believe that the ordinary run of umpires are not right more than once in a hundred times in their judgments on this point. Leg before wicket is the great bête noir of cricket; for a law that is, and cannot fail to be, habitually misapplied stands self-condemned. Country matches are continually reduced to a farce by the futile efforts of the umpires to execute justice on this point; and we are bound to say that their task is often rendered additionally difficult by the reckless and excited appeals of the bowler. If the law were altered that the pitch of the ball might be neglected, the umpire's work would be easier to do, and would be better done; and in these days of great scoring there is surely no occasion to grudge the bowler this small extra advantage.

From what we have said it will be gathered that the practice of cricket depends as much on the unwritten law of custom and precedent as on the meagre, insufficient, and conflicting rules laid down by authority. And this will be brought home to every cricketer who considers that such apparently fundamental points as the number of players on each side, and the number of innings to be played, are absolutely unnoticed in the written laws of the game. Much, very much, is left to the discretion and good feeling of the players themselves, and at no time is this generous rivalry better exhibited than [illegible] event of the year, the annual [illegible] the two Universities. That match, rather than this year, was [illegible] of wonder; for after the [illegible] last year's match any game, [illegible], was certain to seem dull. It [illegible] the attendance was much smaller [illegible] authorities say differently, we [illegible] new self-registering turnstiles [illegible] great number of persons who in [illegible] ed notice. Many of the cha- [illegible] University match were repeated [illegible] ty. As usual, the batsmen did [illegible] ice, save in a few instances; [illegible] nolar bowler carried all before [illegible] w Mr. Teape and Mr. Fellowes [illegible] he Cambridge batting, and how quickly they both subsided into bowlers of a most ordinary type. Only a year ago Mr. Francis was good enough to bowl against the Players of England, and Mr. Cobden was found unplayable by Oxford batsmen; and now their bowling is comparatively valueless. Last year Mr. Butler was comparatively ineffective; this year he was the hero of the match, and performed the unprecedented feat of taking all ten wickets in the first innings of Cambridge. The inside naturally declared that his bowling was too good to be successfully resisted. When a man is bowled out, he generally expatiates at some length on the peculiar excellence of the ball that dismissed him. Undoubtedly Mr. Butler bowled a certain number of balls which it was no disgrace even to a good batsman to be unable to stop. But, on the other hand, he bowled a vast number of pitched up, and an equally large number of short-pitched, balls. Of these few of the strong batting eleven of Cambridge took advantage. They appeared paralysed with fear; and though there were men of such experience as Mr. Yardley, Mr. Money, and Mr. Scott, who have had plenty of practice against the best professional bowlers, they all played very much under their true form. Whether from nervousness, or from a sense of responsibility, the batting in the University match nearly always falls short of just expectations, and few will deny that the Cambridge eleven this year were worth very many more runs than they obtained. Indeed we very much doubt if the best professional bowlers in England would succeed in getting rid of them for sixty-five runs. Mr. Fryer, indeed, whose beautiful style is shown to admiring spectators on other grounds, is a most excellent batsman, and never to be depended on for a single run; but take Mr. Thornton, the finest hitter in all England, and a man not likely to suffer from nervousness. The field spread out for him in all directions, the multitude gave him the cheer of encouragement reserved for great popular favourites, and the people in the Pavilion and the Grand Stand began to look out for their own safety, in case the ball should travel their way. It was really not courteous in Mr. Thornton to cause all this stir and trouble for nothing, and to stand and beat the air instead of the ball with his bat for the few minutes that he remained at the wickets. In any other match he would have punished just as good bowling at the rate of a run a minute. Only three days afterwards, for instance, we find him at the Oval, against the professional bowling of the South of England, scoring 61 runs in little more than half-an-hour, and hitting out of the ground, out of sight, and pretty nearly out of Kennington parish. In truth, Cambridge batting did scant justice to its own real merits in the University match, and this, coupled with a great deal of inexcusably slovenly fielding, lost Cambridge the match. The batting honours, such as they were, rested with Mr. Steedman, who played a thorough cricketer's innings, and Mr. Cobden, who hit freely and unconcernedly all round, just as if he was playing in an ordinary country match. We do not at all mean to assert that on the other side there was an entire absence of that nervous anxiety which crippled the Cambridge batting. On the contrary, six Oxford wickets fell in the first innings for ten runs, and one of the Dark-blues, by no means a batsman of insignificant pretensions, was manifestly out as soon as he was in purely from disquietude of mind. Even the Oxford captain, Mr. Tylecote, played timidly and uneasily at first, and only Mr. Paunefote, whose innings was the finest on either side, seemed proof against these depressing influences. The result was in accordance with the traditions of the match. The strongest point of amateur play, the batting, gave way to what is usually the weakest, the bowling; and, as has often been the case before, on the strength of a purely exceptional performance in a new bowler is suddenly thrown to the skies, and hoisted into a position which is probably quite undeserved. Only three days after the Oxford and Cambridge match we find the state of affairs quite altered, and University batting showing its ascendancy over the best professional bowling of the South. Though the Gentlemen of the South just lost their match against the Players of that division of England, it was from no fault of their allies from Oxford and Cambridge; for no fewer than 300 runs, or considerably more than half the gross total, were contributed by the four University batsmen. At Lords' also, this week, under every disadvantage from the wet and slippery ground, Mr. Yardley, the Cambridge captain, played two of the finest innings that a cricketer could wish to see, against the cream of the professional bowling of England; and, *per contra*, Mr. Butler's bowling not only failed to secure a single wicket, but runs were made off it with ease and rapidity. From all which we arrive at the conclusion that the batting in the University match is not nearly so indifferent, and the bowling not nearly so good, as they generally seem to be. A few days after the crack batsmen are apt, against far superior bowling, to get their accustomed average of runs, and the crack bowlers to be hit all over the ground without securing a single wicket.

WHYMPER'S SCRAMBLES IN THE ALPS.

(Spectator.)

Scrambles amongst the Alps in the Years 1860-69. By E. Whymper. London. J. Murray.

In June, 1786, Jacques Balmat, of Chamouni, abandoned at a great height on Mont Blanc by a party of peasant explorers whom he had joined, discovered unaided the route to the summit. He did not ascend the mountain; indeed, as it was, he had to pass such a night on the snow as tried even his iron endurance, before he could descend to the valley; he clearly made out the line by which the crest might be reached. Two months later he made the ascent with his courageous but not equally vigorous friend, Dr. Paccard. The latter fell exhausted when close to the top; Balmat continued his march, and was presently seen by the villagers of Chamouni from the summit of the mountain. Returning to his friend, who had almost lost consciousness, Balmat shook him into life, and pulled and pushed him out mishap. Six previous attempts to scale the mountain had been made. Such was the first Alpine ascent, and, though certainly the indomitable peasant—ever afterwards in his own valley "Jacques Balmat dit le Mont Blanc"—neither had, nor pretended to have, any object in getting up the mountain beyond such gratification as was to be derived from vanquishing difficulties and reaching the highest point in Europe, his resolute and successful endeavour drew forth the admiration which men commonly give to courage, perseverance, and endurance, even when shown in somewhat purposeless fashion, feeling that it is well to see such qualities cultivated, so to speak, in the abstract. Seventy-nine years later, that exploring of the Alps which Balmat had begun with the ascent of Mont Blanc ended with the ascent of the Matterhorn by Mr. Whymper, recorded in the present volume. All the other great peaks had been climbed, but the end of the story had lost the fascination which the beginning possessed; people had heard enough of the Alps, and what was first looked upon as almost feats had come to be regarded by many as a wild extravagance sprung from vanity and folly. Whether this was so, or whether the scaling of high mountains was, as the the votaries said, a large and vigorous pastime, nobler and more exciting than any sport, and not involving the cruelty which many of the latter sports, it would be to little purpose now to discuss, for the very ascension that the dangerous kind of mountaineering, whether ever a justifiable pursuit or not, ought now assuredly to be a thing of the past. Most men can at least understand, and many can sympathize with, the fascination which lured Englishmen to the mysterious untrodden summits of the great Alps, and caused them sometimes to incur risks for which there was no apparent equivalent; but there can be no sympathy with those who endanger their own lives and the lives of others in order slightly to vary some mountain route, or in order to make at the wrong time or in the wrong manner expeditions which have been made many times before. To incur great risk in making the first ascent of the Matterhorn was, if not a severely logical proceeding, at all events not one of inexcusable folly; but to incur great risk in order to go up the Aiguille Verte the wrong way, or to effect the nine hundred and ninetieth passage of the Col du Géant, or the thousand and first ascent of Mont Blanc, is about as wise and justifiable an act as jumping off a house-top.

Mr. Whymper's book, then, will be found interesting as a fitting and impressive end to that story of Alpine exploration which began with Balmat's ascent, and as, for the reasons above stated, that part of his work which tells of the Matterhorn ought not to be considered as giving the slightest encouragement to anybody to go and put his neck in danger. It may be read without picking up conscience, and without that under-current of anger which exists in the mind when it is felt that a man is telling well a story which he would do much better not to tell at all. That Mr. Whymper has a story to tell, and that he does tell it well, will probably be conceded by most who read his pages.

Despite all the advantages which the mountain explorer of 1865 had over the mountain explorer of 1786 in the way of greatly increased knowledge of mountaineering, aids, appliances, and so forth, the natural obstacles offered by the Matterhorn were so great that the vanquishing them took much longer and was by far more difficult and dangerous than the feat which Balmat accomplished. To appreciate fully what Mr. Whymper had to encounter, his well-written narrative, which is aided by woodcuts of exceptional accuracy and delicacy, must be read; but it is possible to give an idea of what the mountain is by a curt record of the attempts which he made, of his final success, and of the quick-following accident which marred it.

It was in 1861 that Mr. Whymper, who had spent only one previous season in the Alps, made his first attempt on the Matterhorn, or Mont Cervin, which, although it had then been once or twice previously tried, was regarded by nearly all the most skilful Alpine guides as the most inaccessible. Striking the south-western ridge of the mountain from Breil [commonly spelt Breuil] the little village at the head of the Val Tournanche, the traveller made some small progress, but was obliged to stop by the incompetence of his guide, and, being unable to secure the services of any skilful cragsman, was forced to postpone further efforts till next year. In 1862 accordingly he returned to the Alps, taking with him a tent specially contrived by himself for camping out at great heights; it may be observed in passing that this tent, which is carefully described by the author, answered its purpose admirably, and that similar ones have been since much used by travellers in mountainous and other rough country. Pitching his camp, first at the foot of the south-western ridge, subsequently advancing it a short distance to a flat place on the ridge itself, Mr. Whymper made the most courageous and persistent series of efforts to reach the summit of which Alpine records tell. Twice he attempted the mountain with guides, and next, there being no guides for the moment available, he ascended alone to his tent, slept there, and then alone climbed for some way the monstrous battlements of the ridge. Perhaps a man can hardly appreciate what this was who has not known that most overwhelming and crushing of all kinds of solitude, the being alone on a great mountain. Mr. Whymper, indeed, was not only solitary on the mountain, but was well nigh remaining there for ever, for in returning he slipped when getting round a corner of rock, and fell, half sliding, half bounding, down a distance of some 200 feet, managing to stop much bruised and cut on the edge of a tremendous precipice. What he says respecting the permanent effect of this accident is remarkable, and is connected with a curious subject discussed not long ago in these pages:—"The only serious effect has been the reduction of a naturally retentive memory to a very common place one; and although my recollections of more distant occurrences remain unshaken, the events of that particular day would be clean gone but for the few notes which were written down before the accident." If it knocked the memory out of his head, it certainly did not knock out of it his strong lust for the summit of the Matterhorn, for only five days after this shaking he was again struggling with the difficulties of the south-western ridge. This attempt, and another made subsequently the same season, were, like the previous ones, unsuccessful.

During this year Professor Tyndall visited Breil, and made with several guides a daring effort to scale the mountain. He succeeded in reaching a higher point than Mr. Whymper had attained, but could not gain the summit; had to stop, indeed, far below it; and it is a curious proof of the difficulties of the Matterhorn crags that they seem to have confused the perceptions even of this veteran climber, for he believed and said that he had been within a stone's throw of the summit, which was really (as was afterwards ascertained) 800 feet in vertical height above the place where he stopped. After this failure, Professor Tyndall, who had previously attempted the mountain in 1860, seems to have abandoned the idea of making the first ascent of the Matterhorn.

With Mr. Whymper it was otherwise. In the succeeding year he once more tried the south-western ridge, but was unable to get further than he had gone before. Then indeed, in order to make some excursions in the Dauphiné and in the Mont Blanc chain, he quitted his peak for a season, but only to return to it in 1865, and to make his seventh attempt on it. This time he tried to climb on to the eastern slope of the mountain, by passing over the south-eastern ridge at a considerable height. The result was that he and his guides had a narrow escape from one of those terrible stone avalanches which constitute the worst of Alpine dangers:—

"The first intimation they [the guides] had of danger was from a crash—a sudden roar—which reverberated awfully amongst the cliffs, and, looking up, they saw masses of rocks, boulders and stones, big and little, dart round the corner eight hundred feet or so above us, fly wi h fearful fury against the opposite cliffs, rebound from them against the walls on our side, and descend; some ricochetting from side to side in frantic manner; some bounding down in leaps of a hundred feet or more over the snow; and more falling down in a jumbled, confused mass